

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

LAST EDITION

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PRICE TWO CENTS

WINNERS OF HARVARD PRIZES ANNOUNCED BY HEAD OF UNIVERSITY

List Made Public at Meeting of Phi Beta Kappa at Which French Ambassador Delivers Oration

LUNCHEONS TODAY

A. L. Lowell, the President, in Baccalaureate Sermon to Seniors Urges Morality in Business

Academic distinctions and prizes for the year at Harvard were announced today by A. Lawrence Lowell, president of the university, at a meeting in Sanders theater in connection with Phi Beta Kappa day. Members of the society held their annual business meeting in Harvard hall and at the regular literary exercises M. Jusserand, the French ambassador to the United States, delivered the oration and John Jay Chapman, '84, of New York, read the poem. Judge Francis J. Swanze, '79, president of the Phi Beta Kappa, presided.

The list of prizes won by men in the university this year is as follows: Bowdoin Prizes in English—First prize of \$250 to Arthur Dexter Brigham '12 of Dorchester, for an essay entitled "Shall the Merit System Be Applied to Higher Officials: A Study in the Selection and Retention of Municipal Expenditures."

Second prize of \$100 to Clarence Dewey Britten '13 of Cambridge, for an essay entitled "The Practice of Criticism."

Second prize of \$100 to Joseph Vincent Fuller '14 of St. Paul, Minn., for an essay entitled "The Influence of the Sonnet on German Nationalism."

Prizes of \$200 each to Richard Ager Newhall, Graduate School of Arts and Sciences of Minneapolis, Minn., for an essay entitled "The Affair of Anagni."

Emil Carl Wilm, Graduate School of Arts and Sciences, of Topeka, Kan., for an essay entitled "Philosophy and Religion: An Essay in Idealism."

Prize of \$200 equally divided between Isaac Goldberg, Graduate School of Arts and Sciences of Boston, for an essay entitled "Don Jose Echegaray: A Study in Modern Spanish Drama," and Garnett Gladwin Sedgwick, Graduate School of Arts and Sciences of New Glasgow, N. S., for an essay entitled "Some Studies in the History of Wordsworth Criticism."

Bowdoin prizes in Greek and Latin: Prize of \$50 to Samuel Hazard Cross '12 of New Bedford, Mass., for a translation into Latin of the passage in Emerson's "Essay on Friendship."

Prize of \$100 to Roy Merle Peterson, Graduate School of Arts and Sciences of Monticello, Ia., for an original dissertation in Latin entitled "De Vaticiniis apud Poetas Graecos."

Coolidge prize: Prize of \$100 to Clarence Belden Randall '12 of Cambridge for the best work throughout the trials of the Harvard-Yale-Princeton debate.

Garrison Prize—Prize of \$100 and a silver medal to Frederick Lewis Allen, '12, of Boston, for a poem entitled "Trippoli."

Sales Prize—Prize of \$45 to Elza Gordon Bassett, '12, of South Dennis, Mass., for a translation into Spanish of a passage from the essay "On a Certain Condescension in Foreigners," by James Russell Lowell.

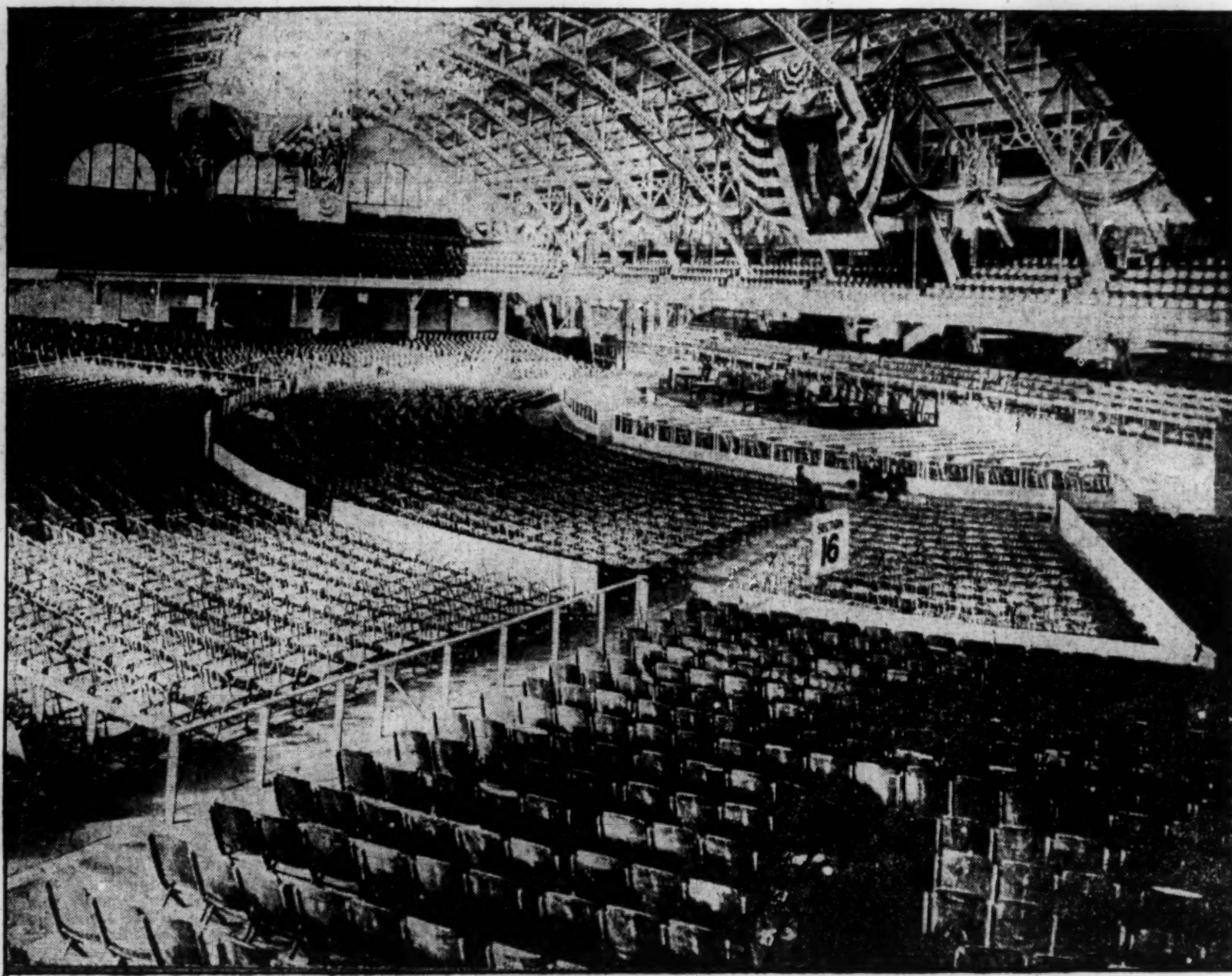
Susan Anthony Potter Prize in Spanish Literature of the Golden Age—Prize of \$75 divided as follows: \$50 to Elza Gordon Bassett, '12, of South Dennis, Mass., for an essay entitled "Juan Ruiz de Alarcón"; \$25 to Amos Philip McMahon, '13, of Mexico City, Mexico, for an essay entitled "Three Female Rogues."

Susan Anthony Potter prizes in comparative literature—Prize of \$50 to George Hussey Gifford, '13, of East Boston, for an essay entitled "Three Poets: A comparison of Sappho, Vittoria Colonna, and Elizabeth Barrett Browning."

Prize of \$100 to Mahlon Ellwood Smith, Graduate School of Arts and Sciences.

(Continued on page eleven, column two)

COLONEL ROOSEVELT TELLS BAY STATE MEN IN CONFERENCE THAT NOMINATION IS SURELY HIS



(Photo by Clinedinst, Washington, D. C.)

Coliseum at Chicago which will seat more than 11,000 persons and upon which \$40,000 has been spent ready for seating of the delegates on Tuesday

PRESIDENTIAL VETO OF ARMY BILL SAVES GEN. LEONARD WOOD

WASHINGTON—President Taft vetoed the army appropriation bill today. The measure contained legislation objectionable to the administration, including a provision throwing Maj. Gen. Leonard Wood out of office on March 4 as chief of the army general staff.

Among the reasons given by the President for his veto were that the bill contained "a body of legislation which would substantially reorganize and change the existing army establishment. The bill would render ineligible after March 4, 1913, for service in the most important position of the army the present chief of staff and many others of the most efficient officers of the army."

He said that in cases of urgency, when the President and Congress were agreed, legislation had been included in appropriation bills, "but no condition of urgency is here disclosed nor can it be claimed that there is any reason for attaching the present legislation to this army appropriation bill. Taken as a whole it would be hard to conceive of a clearer instance of an attempt to force upon the executive legislation well known to be disapproved by him. There can be no constitutional defense to such a practice."

The provision of the army appropriation bill which would have affected General Wood provided that after March 4, 1913, no officer should be eligible to hold the office of chief of staff who had not served ten years in the line of the army with rank of that below brigadier general. This qualification would have barred General Wood, whose term of office will not expire until 1914.

ELIOT STREET STRIKE DISTURBERS IN COURT; FIVE ARE SENTENCED

Sentences were imposed today in the municipal court on those men arrested during the strike disturbance on Eliot street yesterday when a car was attacked.

Arthur Gordon, charged with disturbing the peace, was sentenced to six months imprisonment. He appealed. William Montones was sentenced to four months for throwing a missile. Michael O'Reilly was fined \$20 for disturbing the peace.

Oscar F. Rideout and Charles Setterman were sentenced to one month for carrying concealed weapons. On plea of a lawyer for the Elevated sentence was stayed until Dec. 18. Several persons, mostly foreigners, were fined \$10 to \$100 for carrying concealed weapons.

Walter E. Davis was charged with disturbing the peace and assault on a conductor. He was sentenced to eight months imprisonment. He appealed and was held in \$500 bonds. Joseph Whitman was charged with disturbance of the peace and was given sentence of two months. He appealed and was held in \$300. Charles H. Foster got nine months on a charge of assault and obstruction of car tracks. He was held in \$300 on appeal. Edwin J. Reid was held in \$100 on a charge of assaulting and officer and \$100 on disturbance of the peace.

Edward Doherty and Henry Augustones were held in \$300 for disturbing the peace and Frank E. Small was held in \$200 on a similar charge.

Henry C. Kleuber, 39 Chipman street, Dorchester; Claude A. Hurlburt, 11 Chipman street, and Scott E. Parks, 1110 Magazine street, Cambridge, were injured in collisions with trolley cars and a cart. Mr. Kleuber and Mr. Hurlburt were in cars which came together in a rear end collision in Washington street, Dorchester, and Mr. Parks, a driver for C. Brigham & Co., was thrown from his cart when it was struck by an inbound car on Massachusetts avenue, Cambridge.

In Medford, North Cambridge and Field's Corner commissary departments have been opened by the union men, each of which has made arrangements with various supply stores to provide members of the union with food and clothing.

Members of the general committee of the Socialist party, which includes a large number of delegates from all the counties in the state, has voted to hold public meetings to demand of Governor Foss that he cause the state board of conciliation to investigate and report upon the carmen's strike. A meeting in Faneuil hall has been called for tomorrow night.

According to employees of the company the Elevated road is putting all its L division men and switchmen in command of cars and installing new men in their places.

WOMEN AGREE NOT TO BUY HIGH PRICED MEAT; STORES CLOSE

Until meat prices are lowered 500 Jewish women, representing 800 families, will buy no more meat, according to pledges taken today at a mass meeting in Foresters hall, Malden.

Mrs. Annie Finklestein said that the movement was spreading at the rate of 200 families a day in Malden, as a result of the 5000 circulars distributed in the 2500 Jewish families. Mrs. Fannie Elson was elected permanent treasurer and Mrs. Ethel Clayman secretary.

A committee of 40, subdivided into eight groups, was appointed to spread the movement through Malden and to Boston, Cambridge, Chelsea and East Boston, where there are large Jewish colonies. Word was received from nine "kosher" butcher shops that they had closed and would not reopen until meat prices go down.

U. S. BATTLESHIP LEAVES KEY WEST ON WAY TO CUBA

KEY WEST, Fla.—United States battleship Nebraska sailed at 9 a.m. today for Guantanamo, Cuba.

WASHINGTON—Although the time limit allowed by the Cuban rebel leader, Julio Antomanchi, for all foreigners to abandon their homes in the neighborhood of El Bobre expired last night, the state department today had no report of any attacks.

American Consul Holaday has reported that most of the territory in question has been depopulated as a result of the proclamation, and there is little opportunity for the negro leader to execute his threat.

General Estenoz, leader of the Cuban rebellion, was slain in battle, according to an official despatch to the state department today. The telegram confirms the rumor that the rebels have been defeated. It also says General Lecosta, another of the rebel chiefs, has been captured by federal rurales.

MILITARY MEN IN REUNION

MIDDLEBORO, Mass.—Reunion of the members of company C, fourth Massachusetts regiment, company D, eighth Massachusetts regiment, and company E of the fortieth Massachusetts regiment is being held in Grand Army hall today. The morning was taken up with business meetings and a dinner was served. The members of the local G. A. R. post, the Spanish War Veterans and the Sons of Veterans are the guests.

COLISEUM PREPARED FOR 1912 CONVENTION AT COST OF \$40,000

CHICAGO—When the delegates to the Republican national convention take their seats Tuesday, the Coliseum will be open for the third time since 1904. Colonel Roosevelt was nominated there in 1904 and William H. Taft received the endorsement of his party under the same roof four years later.

The Coliseum is on Wabash avenue, between Fifteenth and Sixteenth streets, less than a mile from the center of Chicago's retail, shopping and hotel district, and is accessible from all parts of the city by elevated roads and surface lines. It is 303 feet long, 170 feet wide and 70 feet in height, built of stone, brick, steel and concrete and is fireproof. Forty thousand dollars has been expended by the sub-committee on arrangements of the Republican national committee, under direction of Col. Harry S. New, preparing the building for the national convention of the Republican party. The building has 11,188 seats, of which 7988 are on the main floor and 3200 in the balcony.

The speakers' platform is built against the south wall of the structure and extends across the entire width of the building. It is 75 feet deep and contains 1932 seats, which will be occupied by the chairman, officers of the convention, members of the national committee and distinguished guests.

The seating space of the auditorium will accommodate 1078 delegates. The space will be enclosed by a railing and closely guarded by a large force of sergeants-at-arms.

EXPRESS RATE RULING RESERVED

WASHINGTON—The interstate commerce commission today announced that it has decided to reserve for further consideration in connection with the general express investigation all cases submitted for decision involving the rates of express companies.

The commission has postponed until October 1 the effective date of its regulations for the transportation of explosives and other dangerous articles by freight and by express.

JAPAN CALLED CHINA'S FRIEND

NEW YORK—Prince Taro Katsura, twice premier of Japan has made a statement of his views on Japan's attitude toward China, in which he denied emphatically that the Japanese government in its course toward China had been prompted by selfish aims, and declared the greatest hope of Japan was to see peace established, says a New York Times message from Tokio.

Total number of delegates.....	1078
Necessary for nomination.....	540
Instructed for Mr. Taft.....	201
Seated by committee.....	235
Total for Mr. Taft.....	436
Instructed for Mr. Roosevelt.....	411
Seated by committee.....	19
Total for Mr. Roosevelt.....	430
Uninstructed and uncontested.....	166
Instructed for Mr. La Follette.....	36
Instructed for Mr. Cummins.....	10
Total number of contests heard.....	254
Taft delegates seated.....	235
Roosevelt delegates seated.....	19

TAFT AND ROOSEVELT PLATFORMS TO AGREE ONLY ON TARIFF CUT

CHICAGO—The tariff will be revised downward if the Republican party is returned to power, no matter whether Mr. Taft or Mr. Roosevelt controls the national convention. This was made certain today when it was found that the leaders of each faction have determined that they must declare to the people that the tariff is again the dominant issue.

At a series of conferences between the steering committees of both the Roosevelt and Taft ends of the party rough drafts of the proclamation of principles have been completed. From now until the convention committee on resolutions is completed and gets on the job these leaders will keep busy. They hope to have strong documents ready, so that the committee will not have to tinker with the details.

Both of the factions will declare for a downward revision of the tariff. Each will take the point that while American labor must be protected, the fact that trust-made goods are sold abroad profitably at less than half what is charged in the United States shows that the present rates are too high. But in one respect the platform will differ.

The Taft platform will insist that the present tariff board is meeting the situation squarely and that its recommendations are the ones to be followed. The Roosevelt platform will insist that the present board be strengthened. There will be no mention of reciprocity according to the plans. Both the platforms also declare for a strong navy and both will take advanced ground on conservation of natural resources.

The initiative and referendum will be ignored by the Taft framers on the ground that it is purely a state issue that can best be disposed of by the several states themselves. The Roosevelt platform will, it is expected, endorse these principles and also the recall. All of the western delegations are insistent that there shall be no middle-of-the-road ground taken, but that the party shall go on record on these plans designed to bring the people into control of their own government.

Recall Denounced

The Taft platform will denounce the recall as "vicious and abhorrent." This will be especially so on the recall of the judiciary, as Senator Root, the Taft candidate for temporary chairman, has framed a plank which declares that "an independent judiciary knowing no friend or foe is the greatest safeguard of true liberty." It declares that the submission to judicial authority of questions of controversy marks the highest development which civilization has attained and will declare that the recall of judges would make them dangerous.

The question of direct legislation, however, is held by the Roosevelt element to be one for the states themselves. It is declared that they must solve this problem as best suits the community affected. The platform will specifically declare that the Roosevelt party will attempt no dictation as to methods, neither will it make an effort to force one community to adopt methods satisfactory to another community.

The Taft platform will declare emphatically for the retention of the Sherman anti-trust law, but will demand supplementary legislation that its operation may be made more easy and also that the individual responsibility for monopolies can be easily fixed. The Roosevelt plan will demand the enactment of laws which will make more easy the regulation of all big combinations of capital and the specific declaration of just what is and what is not lawful.

Many Roosevelt leaders want the platform to declare unequivocally for women's suffrage—and inasmuch as there is a wide difference of opinion in the Roosevelt camp on this plan, a warm fight on it is already forecast.

The Taft platform will specifically endorse and commend the Taft administration. The Roosevelt documents will entirely ignore it. The Roosevelt platform is being drafted by James R. Garfield, and Gifford Pinchot, Oscar Straus and William Allen White.

BAY STATE LEADERS CONFER WITH TAFT LEAGUE OFFICIALS

Charles E. Hatfield and Gen. E. R. Champlin Talk Over Controversies in the Massachusetts Delegation

TWO ISSUES RAISED

Roosevelt Element Is Ready to Indorse Senator Crane for Committee if Newton Mayor Is Recognized

CHICAGO—Colonel Roosevelt told his delegates from Massachusetts today that he had developed sufficient support to control the temporary organization of the convention. He assured the Massachusetts men that he would win the nomination.

The interview with Mr. Roosevelt was a brief one, the colonel talking in a general way of the situation confronting the convention and encouraging his Massachusetts delegates to stick with him.

Following the interview with Colonel Roosevelt the Massachusetts delegates returned to their headquarters at the Auditorium hotel for a meeting with the Massachusetts Taft delegates for organizing the delegation.

A committee representing the two wings headed by Grafton D. Cushing, representing the Taft delegates, and Charles S. Baxter, representing the Roosevelt men, went into conference as a preliminary to the regular meeting.

Mr. Baxter has been instructed by Matthew Hale and other Massachusetts Roosevelt leaders who are not on the delegation not to yield an inch in demanding an equal share of the prized positions which will be filled at the regular meeting. It is expected that the conference committee will practically determine the action to be taken at the meeting of the full delegation.

For the purpose of organizing for the Republican convention the members of the Massachusetts delegation met at their headquarters on the second floor of the Auditorium hotel today. Before the meeting Charles E. Hatfield and General Edgar R. Champlin conferred with officials of National Taft League in the Congress hotel to get instructions that they will report to the Massachusetts men later in the day.

Special interest was attached to the meeting of the Bay state men because of the contest expected to come on the selection of one of the delegates to represent Massachusetts on the committee on credentials. It was expected, also, that the question of who is to be the Republican national committeeman from Massachusetts during the coming four years would be settled at this meeting.

These seem to be the two principal points at issue between the Roosevelt and Taft wings of the Bay state delegation, although the delegates are to act on a number of other matters including the selection of a member of the resolutions committee and the election of a chairman of the delegation.

Charles S. Baxter, leader of the Roosevelt wing of the delegation, has been offered the support of several Taft men for chairman of the delegation. Mr. Baxter says that he considers this only an honorary position and that the Roosevelt men are entitled to either the national committeemanship or the place on the credentials committee, considered important because this committee is to examine the credentials of all the delegates.

It is evident today that most of the Roosevelt delegates are willing to let Senator Crane continue as national committeeman if Mr. Baxter is allowed to go on the credentials committee. The (Continued on page four, column four)

MOUNTAIN CLUB GOES TO SALEM

Under the guidance of John S. Ives, Jr., the Appalachian Mountain Club members and friends left the North station early today for Salem, prepared for an all-day outing along the North shore. The party took trolley cars to Marblehead, whence they reached the shore of Marblehead harbor and Neck.

They will return to Boston tonight with the three-day excursion of the Teachers' School of Science, which has been visiting the section about Mts. Holyoke and Tom near Amherst.

ITALY SEIZES A NEW ISLAND

NEW YORK—A Rome, Italy, message to the New York Herald, says that advances from Tripoli say that the Italian expedition under General Camerana has been landed successfully at Bu Sheifa, an island in the Gulf of Sidra. The landing was effected under cover of the guns of the battleship Re Umberto.

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CHICAGO MONITOR AN EXEMPLIFICATION OF CLEAN JOURNALISM

Announcement Made of the Purpose of Publishing the Edition for One Week in the Convention City

GOING TO THE NEWS

CHICAGO—The first issue of the Chicago convention edition of The Christian Science Monitor appeared here today. It was printed at 1413 South Michigan avenue, where a complete newspaper plant has been set up for the special use of this edition of the Monitor during convention week. In the editorial page of the first convention edition of the paper appears the following announcement:

Chicago is today, and for at least a week will continue to be, the center of news and the focal point of public attention in this country. In a broad sense, and perhaps in a strict sense, it is the objective point of observation for the civilized world, for here is to be tested once again, and in a manner crucial and impressive, the resourcefulness of American democracy and republican government.

It is not overstating the case to say that the questions that have most concern for the United States at this juncture have concern of great magnitude for right-thinking and liberty-loving people throughout Christendom. Here, today and all through this week, forces will be gathering and processes will be in the making that will influence this nation and the history of its people throughout a decade or more. Manifestly, the place in which these forces may be best observed and in which these processes may be most accurately followed, estimated and analyzed, is here.

Under the old system in journalism—the system that has prevailed from the beginning—it has been the custom to send the news to the newspaper. The Christian Science Monitor is no radical innovator, much less is it revolutionary in its tendencies, but in the present instance it sees, as it has seen in many others, the necessity, in the interest of progress, of reversing the accepted order of things.

Instead of having the news brought to it it has come to the news. This, it reasons, though an extraordinary proceeding, is justified by conditions that are themselves most extraordinary. It feels that in this epoch-making week its place, so far as may be, should be at the very side of those who are writing the history of the nation. In this atmosphere, it believes it can better reflect, for the benefit of its readers, and to their informing, the exact viewpoints of the contestants in a struggle that must be of paramount importance to mankind.

We feel confident that out of the present fermentation, out of the apparent confusion, out of the seeming tumult, will come good. We have immeasurable faith in the destiny of this people and in the destiny of all people inspired and moved—even when moved out of accustomed tracks and into new and untrodden, and supposed-to-be perilous paths—by worthy aspirations.

Our faith in the sanity, the patriotism, the better impulse of the people will not waver though they may depart from usage, procedure, precedent, for our faith is rooted in the hand that guides, the power that determines the affairs of nations as of men.

The Christian Science Monitor is tangibly represented here this week because it believes that here it may present with enlarged opportunities the possibilities of clean, dependable, responsible journalism under human conditions that

AT THE THEATERS

BOSTON
B. F. KEITH'S—Vaudeville.
CASTLE SQUARE—"The Climax."
MAJESTIC—Morison stock company.
TREMONT—"Little Miss Fix-It."

NEW YORK
CASINO—"Pirates of Penzance."
COLLIER'S—"Bunny Pulls the Strings."
Gaiety—"Officer 666."
GLOBE—"The Rose Maid."
LYRIC—"Patience."
NEW AMSTERDAM—"Robin Hood."
THIRTY-NINTH—"Butterfly on Wheel."

CHICAGO
BLACKSTONE—"The End of the Bridge."
CORT—"Ready Money."
GRAND—"Officer 666."
HUNTER—"The Onager Girl."
STUDEBAKER—"Elsie Jaus."

seem to be crying on all sides for expression in partisanship, prejudice and passion.

This newspaper is certain that there is nothing in the present political situation, and nothing can be demanded as an outgrowth of it, that cannot be treated with regard solely for the right, for the welfare of the country, in the interest of truth and justice and fraternity and peace.

We bring nothing to Chicago but a desire to contribute toward the upbuilding of a public sentiment that will realize, beyond all claims of party faction and personality, the necessity for national unity, brotherhood and tranquillity.

The Christian Science Monitor is glad to be in this great center of American activity, intelligence and news for these few days publishing a Chicago convention edition. It has not come to stay. It has come to perform a task never performed in journalism before, and to perform it with all the ability and fidelity it can command.

Having accomplished all that it sets out to do, it will be very content to leave the field to others and the verdict to the public. For the rest, the week is before us, with all of its possibilities, and of these we hope to take account moment by moment and with never-failing remembrance of what is expected of us because of the name we bear and the ideals for which we profess to strive.

MELROSE SCHOOL GARDENS BEGUN

Under the auspices of the Melrose Woman's Club, the summer gardens for the school children of Melrose have been started. This year the gardens are on Stratford road, the former garden location on Lebanon street now being used for building purposes. The class in gardening will be formed this week. Sixty-five boys and girls have enrolled. The classes will meet Saturday mornings. The teacher this year will be Miss Julia Bradley of Boston.

AT RAILROAD TERMINALS

The private Pullman cars "Tiverton" and "Federal," occupied by Rhode Island delegates to the Republican national convention, passed through Boston Sunday evening en route from Providence to Chicago, via the New Haven and New York Central roads.

Frank Marsh, superintendent of buildings for the Boston Terminal Company, has a large force of riggers and painters at work on the South station train shed. The signal department of the Boston & Albany road is rushing the electrical work connected with control of the Worcester yard and Union station.

The New Haven railway private car "Connecticut," occupied by Henry Adams and party, passed through Boston this morning en route from Washington, D. C., to Lincoln, Mass., via the steamer Maryland route and the Fitchburg road.

The New Haven road handled the Union Sunday school picnic party from Forest Hills, Roxbury, to Sharon Heights this morning in three special trains of ten cars each.

The track department of the New Haven road has a gravel train with a floating gang installing new road bed on the six approaching tracks to Fort Point channel roll-lift draw bridge at South station.

On account of the Ancient Order of United Workmen's outing at Riverside recreation grounds today, the Boston & Albany road furnished extra service from South station between 11 A. M. and 1 P. M.

Beaumont Commandery, Knights Templars, of Malden, is scheduled to arrive at South station from Stockbridge, via Pittsfield, over the Boston & Albany road by special train at 7:50 o'clock to-night.

The Mellen lines New York and Bar Harbor limited, routed via Springfield, Worcester and Portland, begins running today. It consists of mail car New York to Portland, baggage car New York to Mt. Desert ferry, composite car New York to Bangor, Me., and sleepers to Portland, Kineo, Plymouth, N. H., Bangor and Mt. Desert ferry.

SUNDAY SCHOOL IN ANNIVERSARY

BEVERLY, Mass.—With a large congregation in attendance, the First Baptist Sunday School held its ninety-third anniversary at the church on Sunday. Addresses were made by Alton Webster, Rev. Cary W. Chamberlain, the pastor, and A. L. Beaton. Conspicuous on the roll of honor was Clarence P. Ober, who has not been absent from a session of the school for 13 years.

DR. MURLIN TO SPEAK AT THAYER

BRAINTREE, Mass.—Seniors day will be observed at Thayer Academy on Saturday. The address will be by President Lemuel H. Murlin of Boston University.

DOORWAY OF THE SHARP SCHOOL



Style of architecture followed early in last century indicates structural solidity rather than beautiful lines

WHAT EDITORS ARE SAYING

EDITORIAL comments presented today deal with the tariff question and the high cost of living.

PHILADELPHIA RECORD—The really pressing question is how to reduce the cost of living. When the voters go to the polls they will be largely influenced by the relative position of parties on this uppermost issue. The attitude of the two parties on the tariff question has a direct bearing on the cost of commodities. The party that favors reduction favors cheaper bread and beef and clothing.

SAN FRANCISCO POST—The tariff policy is to take the tariff out of politics by framing future revisions on the results of the systematic investigation of a non-partisan board of experts, basing the duties on the true difference of cost of production at home and abroad.

BALTIMORE SUN—Tariff reform is the issue of the hour, the issue which

knocks imperatively at the door of every household in the land, which is close to every one of us, not 'way off in the moon or stars, to be studied with a telescope. It will not down at any man's bidding.

DES MOINES REGISTER AND LEADER—The Republican party cannot go into the campaign with nothing but the Payne-Aldrich tariff to offer for four years of promised tariff reform and two special sessions of Congress.

NEW YORK TIMES—Mr. Underwood was justified in his taunt that the progressives were willing only to reduce the tariff on items consumed in their districts, but were unwilling to give also cheap agricultural products.

WASHINGTON TIMES—The tariff will not be taken out of politics, for you couldn't pry "tariff for revenue only" out of a Democratic national platform "with the tire of all creation straightened out for a crowbar."

NEW ZEALAND'S CRUISER GIFT TO JOIN HOME FLEET

(Special to the Monitor)
LONDON—As a result of communications which have been going on between the admiralty and the government of New Zealand, with regard to the employment of the battle cruiser which is now building at the charge of the dominion for presentation to the royal navy, the government of New Zealand have expressed their wish that the admiralty should employ this vessel wherever her services are likely to be of the greatest use.

It had been intended that the vessel should be stationed in the far East, but in view of the New Zealand government's decision it has been decided that she could best be employed in home waters. She will, therefore, as soon as she is completed, pay a visit to New Zealand, subsequently joining the first cruiser squadron of the home fleet.

PARADE OF WORKHORSES IN LYNN
LYNN, Mass.—About 800 horses are competing in the workhorse parade today under the auspices of the Gentlemen's Driving Club. Several cups and other prizes will be awarded.

NEW YORK CHOIR BOYS REGULATED

NEW YORK—Because several members of boys' choirs in Brooklyn have developed an inclination to go to other choirs which offer better pay, several of the choirmasters have formed a league to prevent the young singers from breaking their contracts.

It is announced that if a boy breaks his contract now with one of the choirs in the "league" he will be regarded as an "outlaw" singer and will not be accepted by any of the choirmasters in the agreement. A boy must obtain an honorable discharge before he is employed in another choir.

PROF. GOODWIN PASSES AWAY

Prof. William Watson Goodwin, who for 45 years was Eliot professor of Greek literature in Harvard University and known by scholars of two continents, passed away in Cambridge Sunday. Professor Goodwin resigned from the faculty of Harvard 11 years ago this month.

SUFFOLK SCHOOL TO EXHIBIT

The closing exercises and trades exhibit of the Suffolk school for boys will be held tomorrow afternoon at the school on Rainsford island.

One of the oldest schools in the city is the Sharp primary school on Anderson street and the date tablet on the frieze of the entrance above the doorway shows that it was erected in 1824. The stone pillars and steps as well as the cornice intact are sufficient proof of the workmanship of the early part of the nineteenth century, but the style of architecture is certainly not of the modern school of today.

TURNFEST CHIEF EXERCISES TODAY

This is the big day of the turnfest of the New England German Workmen's Association being held by the German Arbeiter Turnverein at Arbeiter Turnverein hall and garden and in Apollo gardens, Roxbury. The festivities began Saturday and will end tomorrow with the day spent in numerous outings.

The program today opened with a relay race, closely followed by exercises by all the gymnasts. Field sports by groups, tug-of-war and special exercises began at 10 a. m. Volksfest and garden concert, in which all of the singers will take part, and wrestling matches are also features of today's program.

FAMOUS CASTLE TO BE RESTORED

(Special correspondence of the Monitor)
LONDON—It has been announced that with the assistance of a number of generous lovers of antiquity in the county of Lincoln and elsewhere, Lord Curzon has recovered the famous stone-carved fireplace dating from the fifteenth century, which were taken out of Tattershall castle last year.

The work of restoring the castle has been begun by Lord Curzon and already the fireplaces have been restored to their original position. It is estimated that the work of restoring the castle will not be completed until next year, when Lord Curzon purposes to throw it open to the public.

MATINEE GAINS £400

(Special to the Monitor)
LONDON—A matinee at His Majesty's theater in aid of the funds of the Three Arts Club realized about £400. There was an enormously long program concluding with a new-fashioned pantomime called "The Mind the Gates Girl," and a "Futurist" Tumbler Harlequinade in Eighteen Acts.

P. O. CLERKS PLAN CONVENTION

Plans for the national convention of the postoffice clerks, which opens in Boston Labor day, were outlined yesterday at a meeting of the clerks of the Boston postal district at Longfellow hall.

ATHOL CELEBRATION OF 150TH ANNIVERSARY IS NOW IN PROGRESS

ATHOL, Mass.—With Athol celebrating for three days the one hundred and fiftieth anniversary of its incorporation of the town, attention turns naturally toward the ancestral seat of the Murrys, dukes of Athol, Scotland. When Athol was first settled Col. James Murray became the largest land owner in that part of New England. Looking about him for a name for his extensive possessions he chose that of the ancestral home. The present local celebration, which began Sunday, will continue Tuesday.

Ever since those early days there has been a certain bond between Athol, Mass., and Blair castle and Dunkeld house, the seats of the dukes of Athol. Blair Athol is the village, in the county of Perthshire, about 35 miles northwest of Perth by the Highland railway. Blair Athol is situated most picturesquely at the confluence of the Tilt and the Garry, tributaries of the river Tay. It is here that the present Duke of Athol has his estate of more than 200,000 acres. The grounds surrounding Blair castle are among the most beautiful in the Scottish highlands. One of the best golf courses in that section of Scotland has been laid down southwest of the village between the railroad and the Garry. Here there is a great display of highland games each September.

The oldest part of Blair castle dates from 1209. The medieval structure was restored between 1869 and 1872 from the plans of David Bryce, R. S. A. It is a magnificent example of the Scottish baronial style. Blair castle was occupied by the Marquess of Montrose prior to the battle of Tippermuir in 1644, stormed by the Cromwellians in 1653, and garrisoned on behalf of James II. in 1689. The young pretender stayed at the castle in 1745 and the Duke of Cumberland in 1746. In the church of Old Blair the seventh Duke of Athol, in 1889, erected a monument to the memory of Viscount Dundee, whose name has been historically interwoven with the battlefield of Killcrankie.

The ancestral history of the present occupants of Blair castle teems with interesting facts. The Stewart line of the Scottish earls of Athol, which ended with the fifth Stewart earl in 1595, the earldom reverting to the crown had originated with Sir John Stewart of Balveny. Sir John was created Earl of Athol about 1457. The fifth earl's daughter, Dorothea, married William Murray, Earl of Tullibardine, who in 1626 resigned his earldom in favor of Sir Patrick Murray, on condition of the revival of the earldom of Athol. The earldom thus passed to the Murray line and John Murray was the first of the Murrays to be acknowledged as Earl of Athol in 1629.

It was John Murray who at the outbreak of the civil war called out the men of Athol for the King and was subsequently imprisoned by the Marquess of Argyll in Stirling castle in 1640. John Murray, his son, the second Earl of Athol and the first Marquess of Athol, in 1650 joined in the unsuccessful attempt to liberate Charles II. from the Covenanters. At the restoration Athol was made a privy counselor for Scotland and sheriff of Fife; in 1681 he became lord justice-general for Scotland, in 1697 a commissioner for keeping the peace in the western highlands, and in 1673 keeper of the privy seal in Scotland and an extraordinary lord of session.

The third John Murray became the first Duke of Athol. Like his father his career was replete with dramatic episodes resulting from participation in the stirring events of the time. All down the line the dukes of Athol have distinguished themselves in many ways. The seventh duke is Sir John James Hugh Henry Stewart-Murray, K. T.

As regards the Murray who became responsible for Athol receiving its name, he was the youngest son of the then Duke of Athol, and he became displeased with the family affairs at home and left the ancestral seat for America. Coming to this country he represented Rutland for 20 years in the General Court. But when the revolution broke out he remained loyal to the English King, he was proscribed and his property was seized. After many vicissitudes, John Murray and his family escaped to Boston. In 1776 he accompanied the royal army to Halifax and later became a resident of St. John, N. B.

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GENIUS OF ADMIRAL VON TIRPITZ PROVED BY DEFENSE BILLS

(Special to the Monitor)
BERLIN, Germany—The successful passage through the Reichstag of the new imperial defense bills was a revelation of the political genius of Admiral von Tirpitz. The admiral was the embodiment of the German Navy League, and to him it was a matter of first importance that the new navy bill, at least, should pass through the Reichstag, and to this end he spared no efforts and neglected no opportunity of demonstrating the necessity for increased naval armament.

Before his importunate insistence, Herr von Werthum retired from office, his financial ideals of paying for naval construction out of revenue having bid fair to endanger the passage of the naval bills. Whether in "confidential communications about espionage," or "a long statement" on the difficulties attending the construction of the new third active squadron of the high sea fleet, Admiral von Tirpitz kept public opinion, if not unanimously in favor of his measures, yet certainly not hostile. He succeeded in all directions, and the impression in the Reichstag reached the point of a fixed idea that the bills must be passed quickly "as a demonstration of national unity."

So sure, indeed, did the admiral feel of their ultimate safe passage that he began to take down his "props" and remove the "wooden arches" from under his bridge. England had no intention of attacking Germany last September, Admiral von Tirpitz then admitted, and the significance of this statement was perhaps indicated justly enough by the Frankfurter Zeitung when it observed that the admiral was speaking after the event, and when his new naval bill was safe.

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TRAVEL TALKS

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Leading Events in the Athletic World :: With the Oarsmen

WESTERN INVASION
OF EAST IN NATIONAL
LEAGUE NEARLY OVER

Wednesday Will Find Clubs
Again Playing Intersection
Games Before East Goes
West Again

GAMES FOR TODAY

NATIONAL LEAGUE STANDING			
	Won	Lost	P. C.
New York	37	10	.785
Pittsburgh	27	20	.574
Cincinnati	26	21	.558
Chicago	26	21	.558
Philadelphia	20	24	.455
St. Louis	23	31	.426
Brooklyn	16	39	.288
Boston	16	35	.314

RESULTS SATURDAY

Cincinnati 6, Boston 3.
Pittsburgh 5, New York 4.
Brooklyn 5, St. Louis 4.
Philadelphia-Chicago, postponed.

GAMES TODAY

Cincinnati at Boston, a. m. and p. m.
Pittsburgh at New York.
Chicago at Philadelphia.
St. Louis at Brooklyn.

Tuesday will find the western clubs of the National league playing the last games of their first invasion of the eastern circuit, and Wednesday will find them on their way back to the home cities where they will begin another series with the other teams in their section, while the eastern teams are again meeting one another.

In the East New York will be at Boston with Philadelphia at Brooklyn the last of the week. This should give the two visitors a fine chance to improve their present standing as neither of the two home teams has shown enough serious opposition this year to warrant their winning more than one game from each club, if indeed they succeed in doing that.

In the West Chicago will be meeting St. Louis, while Pittsburgh will be at Cincinnati. Chicago appears to be much stronger than anything St. Louis has shown on the past trip and it is expected that Manager Chance's men will make quite a gain against the Cardinals.

Pittsburgh and Cincinnati seem to be the nearest matched of any of the teams that will meet each other. The former have been showing some very good baseball and since the showing made by Cincinnati on its eastern trip has been very poor, Pittsburgh is being picked to take a majority of the games from Cincinnati.

Interest in the fight for first place in this league is beginning to wane as New York continues to draw away from the other teams with considerable ease. Pittsburgh and Chicago now appear to be the only ones which can hope to make a showing against the Giants and it is hardly felt that even they will be able to head the leaders off.

NEW ENGLAND LEAGUE STANDING

	Won	Lost	P. C.
Brooklyn	25	15	.625
Lawrence	24	17	.585
Worcester	23	20	.535
New Bedford	22	20	.525
Lynn	21	21	.500
Lowell	18	22	.450
Haverhill	18	28	.391
Fall River	16	29	.350

RESULTS SATURDAY

Fall River 6, Lynn 5.
New Bedford 8, Lowell 7.
New Bedford 3, Lowell 3.
Lawrence 6, Brooklyn 4.
Worcester 3, Haverhill 1.

GAMES TODAY

Lowell at Lynn, a. m.
Fall River at Lowell.
Haverhill at Lynn, p. m.
New Bedford at Worcester.
Worcester at Lawrence.

PORTSMOUTH LEADS FOR CUP

CHICAGO — The Portsmouth (Ohio) Golf Club has turned in the best score, 33 down to par, in the team competition against par Saturday for the Tom Morris memorial cup. The second best score reported was 40 down, made by the team of the Los Angeles Country Club. The Cleveland Country Club, which captured the trophy last year with 18 down, made a score of 51 down.

RAILROAD'S PAY-ROLL LARGE

NEW YORK — Figures just made public by the Pennsylvania railroad system show that it has in the last 25 years paid in wages \$2,220,034,753.86, practically double the debt of the United States.

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BOSTON DEFEATS
CINCINNATI IN
MORNING GAME

Boston defeated Cincinnati 4 to 3 in the morning game at the Walpole street grounds today. The visitors, of an early lead in the second inning when Mitchell singled over second and C. McDonald followed with a grounder which bounced over Sweeney's head, giving him two bases and scoring Mitchell. On McLean's single McDonald also tallied.

No further scoring was done until the sixth, when Bates made the standing 3 to 0 by knocking a home run over the right field fence. In Boston's half of this inning, E. McDonald flied to C. McDonald. With nobody on bases Campbell hit another home run over the right field fence. Sweeney went out, shortstop to first, and Kirke, who followed, knocked the third home run of the inning into the center field bleachers.

Jackson had his turn at hitting home runs in the eighth, scoring Campbell ahead of him and winning the game by placing another in the center field seats. Campbell's fielding as well as hitting was a feature of the game. In the seventh he won applause by getting C. McDonald's long fly with his back to the fence. In the next inning he ran in toward second, caught Marsans' fly, turned a complete somersault, but came up on his feet with the ball. O'Rourke also made a pretty one-handed running catch of C. McDonald's grounder in the third and sent a perfect throw to Houser, just getting his man. The score:

BOSTON			
AB.	R.	TR.	P.O.
E. McDonald, 2b.	4	0	1
Campbell, c.	4	1	4
Sweeney, 2b.	3	0	1
Kirke, r.f.	4	1	4
Jackson, l.f.	4	1	3
Houser, 1b.	4	0	0
O'Rourke, ss.	3	0	0
Kling, c.	3	0	0
Ferdus, p.	3	0	1
Total	32	4	19

CINCINNATI			
AB.	R.	TR.	P.O.
Bescher, l.f.	4	0	1
Bates, c.	4	1	4
Mitchell, r.f.	4	0	0
Egan, 2b.	3	0	0
Beljan, 1b.	4	1	2
C. McDonald, 3b.	3	1	2
McLean, c.	3	0	1
Humphries, p.	3	0	0
Total	36	3	13

Innings: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9
Boston.....0 0 0 0 2 0 2 0 4
Cincinnati.....0 2 0 0 1 0 0 0 3
Two-base hits: E. McDonald, Jackson, C. McDonald, Bescher. Home runs: Campbell, Kirke, Jackson, Bates. Sacrifice hits: Sweeney, Egan. Stolen bases: Jackson. Double play: Sweeney to Houser. Struck out: by Purdie 3, by Humphries 2. Umpires: Klein and Bush.

THREE BROWN MEN TO SIGN

PROVIDENCE, R. I. — Three Brown University baseball stars are expected to sign contracts with major league clubs before the end of the week. Big league scouts have watched the work of Captain Nash, the shortstop; Joe Consolman, the star right hander; and Warner, the left hander. Nash is slated to sign with the Cleveland team of the American league. Consolman is pledged to Pittsburgh of the National league. Lynch, the old Brown star, later twirler for Pittsburgh, putting the lines on the Brown man. Warner has not yet decided whether it will be Philadelphia or Detroit, both of the American league. Both clubs are after him. The players will not sign until after college closes on June 15.

WOMEN'S DOUBLES CHAMPIONS

1900—Misses E. C. and G. W. Roosevelt.
1901—Misses M. Cahill and Mrs. F. Morgan.
1902—Misses Cahill and A. M. McKinley.
1903—Misses A. M. Terry and H. Butler.
1904—Misses J. P. Atkinson and H. R. Helling.
1905—Misses J. P. Atkinson and H. R. Helling.
1906—Misses R. H. Moore and J. P. Atkinson.
1907—Misses J. P. and K. Atkinson.
1908—Misses J. P. and K. Atkinson.
1909—Misses M. McAleer and J. Craven.
1910—Misses J. Parker and H. Champlin.
1911—Misses J. P. Atkinson and M. McAleer.
1912—Misses M. H. Jones and M. Jones.
1913—Misses E. H. Moore and C. B. Neely.
1914—Misses M. Sutton and M. Hall.
1915—Misses H. H. Hennessey and C. B. Neely.
1916—Misses L. F. Coe and Mrs. D. F. Platt.
1917—Misses C. B. Neely and Welner.
1918—Misses E. Sears and M. Curtis.
1919—Misses H. Hotchkiss and E. Rotch.
1920—Misses H. Hotchkiss and E. Rotch.
1921—Misses H. Hotchkiss and E. Sears.
1922—Misses M. Brown and D. Green.

KENTUCKY BANKERS TO MEET

LOUISVILLE, Ky. — Annual convention of the Kentucky Bankers Association will be held in Louisville Oct. 2 and 3. This announcement means that 300 or 400 bankers and capitalists from every section of the state will be in the city on the dates named.

BENSON TO LEAD LAFAYETTE

EASTON, Pa. — At a meeting of the football team of Lafayette College H. L. Benson '13, center, was elected captain for next year. This action was due to the dropping of Captain Marshall, Spiegel and Kelly for being below in their studies.

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HARVARD AND YALE CREWS IN
THE FINAL DAYS OF PRACTISE

Crimson Oarsmen Are Confident of Making a Clean Sweep of This Year's Events Although Yale Is Recognized as More Formidable Than in Past Few Years

NEW LONDON, Conn.—The Harvard and Yale oarsmen start in today on their last few days of preparation for their coming races Thursday and Friday next and after their rest of yesterday it is expected that they will be given a hard day's work today. Conditions will play a large factor in just what this work will consist of. It is the hope of the coaches at both quarters that everything will be favorable for hard and long practise as the conditions which have prevailed during the past week have served as a great handicap in getting the crews up to their top form.

Every one connected with the Harvard quarters seems to be sanguine of success. A clean sweep is looked for, although it is generally felt that this year's Yale crews will make a much better showing than those of last year. The Crimson supporters realize that Coach Cook is again in charge of developing the Yale crews and they have not forgotten the kind of eight he used to turn. They do not, however, expect that he will be able to do his best work this year, as he has not only had to teach the men his stroke, but has had to devote considerable time to unlearning much that the oarsmen had learned in the past.

The Harvard eight has done some remarkable rowing on the Thames and it is classed as very nearly the equal of any eight ever turned out by Coach Wray. In fact, it is generally felt that if the men get together next Friday and show their best, they will prove to be the fastest Harvard eight that has been on the Thames in some time. Their work has been very satisfactory.

The varsity four is causing no anxiety at Red Top. It is a fine looking crew with plenty of power and speed and is figured on as a sure winner. Very few fours of the past have looked as good as the 1912 combination.

The Harvard freshmen are banking largely on Stroke Pirnie to carry them to victory. He is the bet man in the shell and makes an ideal stroke. Already he is being mentioned as the successor to Newton in the varsity eight next year. The other members of the crew are of the long, rangy type so well known to Harvard crews of the Wray time. They have lots of pluck and know considerable about rowing, but do not impress one as strongly as some of the Harvard freshmen eights of the past. They are, however, sanguine of winning from their Blue rivals.

At Yale the feeling is that the oarsmen are going to justify the change in coaching system. The varsity eight is certainly a much better looking combination than has represented Yale in some years past and it has gone over the full four miles in time that compares quite favorably with the Harvard trials. Coaches Cook and Rogers have been greatly handicapped by unfavorable conditions; but they have worked wonders during the past two weeks and expect to accomplish much more between now and Friday.

The Yale freshman eight is gaining in the estimation of oarsmen every day. It is fast and powerful and has shown in its trial work with the big eight that it can go four miles as well as its older brothers. The eight is anxious to repeat the victory of the 1911 freshmen over the Crimson and is confident of making it a race from start to finish.

The Yale varsity four is the most uncertain crew on the river. It was not until last week that the coaches broke up the second varsity eight and the four men selected for the boat have had little chance to get together. As they will have to face one of the best varsity fours ever turned out by Harvard, they will have to make remarkable progress during the next few days in order to hold their own.

Two scrub races have already been held between Harvard and Yale and in each case the Crimson has won. There is nothing in the comparing of the work of these crews from which to judge the relative merits of the other boats, but the Harvard followers are taking it as a good omen of what is to take place in the events yet to be rowed.

FROM THE FIELD OF SPORTS

Members of the American Olympic team are to play an exhibition baseball game in the Stockholm stadium.

The Richmond Country Club cricket team made a new American batting record Saturday by scoring 305 runs for the loss of the wickets.

Heinrich Schmidt of the Worcester Golf Club won the amateur championship of Massachusetts Saturday, defeating F. J. Oumet of Woodland in the final round 2 up.

C. E. Van Cleave, Jr., the former Yale athlete, won the championship of the Baltusrol Golf Club Saturday with a medal card of 174. Howard Griffin was second with 177.

Mrs. C. F. Fox of Huntington Valley Country Club won the Berthelmy golf cup Saturday, defeating Miss F. C. Osgood of Boston in the finals 6 and 4. The cup was held by Miss D. I. Campbell who did not defend.

N. W. Niles won the lawn tennis singles championship of Massachusetts Saturday for the third successive time by defeating A. S. Dabney in the challenge round 6-8, 6-0, 7-5, 6-4. This gives him permanent possession of the trophy.

WRESTLING IS NATIONAL

SPORT FOR THE JAPANESE

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON — Iyemasa Tokugawa, attaches to the Imperial Japanese embassy, delivered a lecture lately on the subject of what wrestling meant to the Japanese, and pointed out that the art originated in Japan before the Christian era.

Arthur Dioso, F.R.G.S., presided on the occasion, the lecture being given by the Japan Society. Mr. Tokugawa told his audience that the wrestlers which they had admired at the Japan-British exhibition at Shepherd's Bush were not really wrestlers of any distinction in their own country. He urged them to learn the difference between Jui-jitsu and wrestling proper. The one being a means of defense only, and the other a sport held in great respect in Japan. A wrestler needs to know no fewer than 48 formulae by which he can bring his opponents to earth.

In the service of the Wrestling Society the Japanese have as many as 587 trained wrestlers. In Tokio wrestling matches are very popular. They begin at sunrise and end only with darkness. The wrestling ring, which is on the floor of the amphitheater, is a square 12ft. in circumference enclosed in walls 3ft. high. The rules which govern the sport are very rigid, for instance, should a wrestler's knee touch the ground or the tip of his little finger extend beyond the ring he has been defeated. Again, the

wrestlers are divided into classes which are rigidly observed, the highest class being called the "rope men." Few men attain to the dizzy height of a "rope man," indeed in the last 200 years only 16 men have been granted this distinction.

TEN LEADING BATSMEN

AMERICAN		NATIONAL	
Lajoie, Cleve.	398	McDonald, Cin.	471
Speaker, Bos.	385	Crundall, N. Y.	458
Jackson, Cleve.	374	Donnelly, Bos.	444
Griggs, Cleve.	362	Donlin, Pitts.	429
Cobb, Det.	358	Zimmerman, Chi.	413
Stell, Cleve.	348	Hyatt, Pitts.	406
O'Neill, Phil.	348	Stevens, N. Y.	381
Gardil, Wash.	348	Doyle, N. Y.	372
Baker, Phil.	346	Lowdy, Bos.	359
Morgan, Wash.	346	Daubert, Brook.	336

TEN LEADING RUN GETTERS

AMERICAN		NATIONAL	
Speaker, Bos.	45	Bescher, Cin.	40
Baker, Phil.	44	Byrne, Pitts.	40
Jackson, Cleve.	41	Trus, Phil.	42
Bush, Det.	41	Konetchy, St. L.	41
Cobb, Det.	41	Carry, Pitts.	40
Hooper, Bos.	39	Doyle, N. Y.	39
Milan, Wash.	37	Devore, N. Y.	38
Moeller, Wash.	36	Zimmerman, Chi.	36
Lord, Chic.	36	McDonald, Bos.	34
		Daubert, Brook.	34

TEN LEADING BASE RUNNERS

AMERICAN		NATIONAL	
Milan, Wash.	30	Doyle, N. Y.	18
Collins, Phil.	23	Herzog, N. Y.	18
Speaker, Bos.	18	Scheerer, Cin.	15
Cobb, Det.	18	Moran, Brook.	14
Zelder, Chic.	17	Becker, N. Y.	14
Crawford, Det.	16	Devore, N. Y.	13
Lord, Chic.	15	Snodgrass, N. Y.	13
Baker, Phil.	15	Marsena, Cin.	12
Jackson, Cleve.	14	Shaffer, N. Y.	12
Moeller, Wash.	14	Paskert, Phil.	12

PENN. OARSMEN ARE
DUE TO ARRIVE ON
HUDSON RIVER TODAY

All the Other Oarsmen Who
Will Row in Intercollegiate
Regatta Are Already
There

CORNELL FAVORED

With the arrival of the University of Pennsylvania oarsmen at their quarters on the Hudson today, all of the oarsmen who are to take part in the big regatta of the Intercollegiate Rowing Association June 29, will be here and from now on the river will present a truly intercollegiate tinge with the various crews out for morning and afternoon practice. This year's event will be the largest as far as number of crews is concerned that has ever been held here, as in addition to those who took part last year, the varsity eight from Leland Stanford Jr. University will be seen in action.

That the varsity race this year will be hard fought is the general opinion of the experts that have seen the various crews in action. As is usual Cornell is being regarded as the favorite, due to the wonderful work of these eights in years past. Columbia, however, has many followers and this boat is generally picked as the one that will give the Ithacans their hardest battle as was the case a year ago. The Blue and White looks to be more formidable than it was in 1911 when it nearly defeated the Ithacans.

Two crews which are generally rated as much faster than their predecessors are the University of Wisconsin and Syracuse varsity eights. The former is made up of a powerful lot of oarsmen and while Coach Vial has been retarded somewhat by conditions at Madison this spring, he has whipped them into a very smooth aggregation. The Syracuse oarsmen are working well together and look well up to the Syracuse eights of 1904 and 1908 which won their events and Coach Ten Eyck is confident that they will acquit themselves well.

The University of Pennsylvania oarsmen have not yet shown what they can do on the Hudson. What racing they have done to date has not been up to the standard set by previous Red and Blue eights, but Coach Ward expects to get them into shape before race day.

The Stanford eight is greatly handicapped in many ways and is not generally expected to figure among the leaders. It has had to borrow a shell from Columbia and is also without any coach. These two factors, coupled with a long journey across the country, their having been trained for a three-mile race and the changed conditions are handicaps which appear hard to surmount. The men are all powerful oarsmen and row a fairly smooth stroke and wherever they finish they are sure to put up a game exhibition.

BASEBALL PICKUPS

Reeves is again catching for Harvard and will be in the Yale series.

Coming East in first place is a fine record for the Boston Americans.

The Athletics are slowly picking up some of the lost ground. They will bear watching from now out.

The Chicago Americans have sold Agler, first baseman, to the Atlanta team of the Southern League.

Detroit has asked for waivers on Pitchers Mullin and Summers. Mullin has been with the team 10 years.

Honus Wagner has again found his batting eye. May he continue to bat for 400 every day, and make that 300 mark for the sixteenth successive year.

It is apt to be some time before an eastern club in either big league goes West and makes such a fine record as that of the Washington Americans.

Captain Potter of Harvard pitched for five innings against the Pilgrims, Saturday, and held them to 2 hits. Is he going to be a second Captain McLoughlin in the Yale series?

Yale graduates are beginning to lose some of their optimism regarding the Harvard series. Those two defeats by Princeton and the 3 to 0 shutout by Cornell Saturday are not pleasing to the Blue.

Manager Clarke and his Pittsburgh team are certainly trying to make good on his statement that his team has a chance to beat out New York for the National League pennant. Those two victories are very impressive.

BASE BALL
TOMORROW AT 3
CINCINNATI
NATIONAL LEAGUECollege Baseball Leader
Who's to Join Major League
Team When College Closes

CAPT. K. L. NASH '12
Brown varsity baseball team

CANOE REGATTA
BEGINS WITH FINE
LIST OF ENTRIES

Races of Eastern Division of
American Canoe Association
Include All Sorts of
Contests—Blade and Sail

LAKEVILLE — The regatta of the eastern division of the American Canoe Association started here this morning with an entry list which assures fine races in all the events, both blades and sails. The members of the various clubs, about 140 in number, are at Camp De Costa, on the western shore of Long pond. An elaborate collection of gold and silver cups and trophies are to be awarded to the winners of first and second places in the various events.

The principal event of yesterday's program was the election of officers for the coming year. Polling resulted in the choice of the following officers: Vice-Commodore, F. W. Houston of Lawrence; rear-commodore, Fred Broadbent of Dedham; purser, Charles L. Pattern of Lawrence; executive committee, Benjamin Jacobs of Medford, Robert Kelley of Dedham, Williams E. Collins of the Pawtuxet Club of Providence. Vice-Commodore Broadbent presided at the meeting.

It was advocated that the eastern division of the American Association have charge of the national meeting next year at Sugar island in the St. Lawrence river. The number of clubs represented in the meeting was 15.

This year there has been a different arrangement as to the camp. It is conducted in regular camp style, each club carrying its own cooking outfit and tents, and responsible for the food and shelter of each member. There are officers in charge of the camp similar to military detachments and each club is governed from headquarters.

WISCONSIN SOCIALISTS NOMINATE
MILWAUKEE, Wis.—Carl D. Thompson of Milwaukee was nominated early Sunday by the Social Democratic state convention as candidate for Governor.

RESULTS YESTERDAY
Providence-Montreal, postponed.
Toronto 3, Jersey City 2.
Buffalo 4, Newark 0.

RESULTS SATURDAY
Baltimore 2, Jersey City 0.
Jersey City 9, Baltimore 3.
Buffalo 4, Montreal 3.
Newark 8, Providence 2.
Rochester 4, Providence 1.
Rochester-Toronto, postponed.

GAMES TODAY
Montreal at Providence.
Toronto at Jersey City.
Buffalo at Newark.
Rochester at Baltimore.

EAST VS. EAST AND
WEST VS. WEST AGAIN
IN AMERICAN LEAGUE

This Series Will Last Three
Weeks After Which the
Western Clubs Will Again
Invade East

STANDING TO DATE

AMERICAN LEAGUE STANDING

	Won	Lost	P. C.
Boston	34	19	.642
Washington	33	21	.611
Chicago	33	22	.600

Taft Leaders Stirred in Anticipation of Roosevelt Rally

FORMER PRESIDENT SUPPORTERS PLAN TO STORM THE COLISEUM

Two Meetings in Same Hall Seem Inevitable as Taft Men Refuse to Allow Challenge of Temporary Roll

PROGRAM PLANNED

Former President's Supporters Insist That They Will Go Right Ahead and Nominate Their Candidate

CHICAGO—Effect of the big Roosevelt rally to be held tonight is clearly disturbing the Taft leaders. They say it will have little bearing on the Taft delegates, but they expect the utterances of the colonel to inflame his followers to such an extent that they will make trouble at the convention hall tomorrow. The Roosevelt rank and file is without tickets. Their leaders charge that they have been deprived of their rights in order that the galleries may be packed by the Taft shouters. This the Taft committee men deny.

Big delegations of Roosevelt shouters are here from the West and Southwest. The men from Oklahoma who stand by the colonel, after finding today that they would be refused admission if they presented themselves at the Coliseum, openly declared that they would go anyhow. They insisted that the national convention was for the people at large and that tickets were their motto and they found that many others indorsed this view.

All that was needed today was the word of some one in authority. The Roosevelt shouters expected to find some word in the Roosevelt quarters tonight that would justify them descending on the hall in force. Some went so far as to express the hope that Colonel Roosevelt himself would lead them.

Just how Senator Root was to be named temporary chairman was not revealed. It was stated, however, that assurances of support for Senator Root had come from Illinois and other states where the delegates were pledged by their preferential vote to make Roosevelt their choice for the nomination.

They do not have to vote with the Roosevelt men on any other proposition and the Taft men hoped today that this support would be large. And, if the Roosevelt men try to hold a second convention in the hall, the Taft men say, the Roosevelt men would be relieved of the instructions and could vote for Taft on the first ballot.

It was reported shortly after noon today that the Virginia delegation, counted as solid for President Taft, at an executive session today had voted unanimously against the selection of Senator Root for the temporary chairmanship and also against permitting delegates seated by the national committee in contested cases to vote on their own places in affirming the temporary convention roll. The latter action is the first taken by any state so far against the contested delegates' seats.

Colonel Roosevelt himself was the center of great activity today. Many delegates were escorted to his parlors prior to the public reception and had a word privately with him. So great was the jam in and near his rooms that the elevators were unable to care for the crowds and many of the visitors had to puff pantingly up and down the stairs. The headquarters were also the mecca of many visitors. Many of these were negroes and the Taft men insisted that delegates were in the majority which they insisted, effectively answered the claims of the Roosevelt men that they would have all of the southern negroes with them, when the convention met at noon tomorrow.

Senator Dixon at noon today issued a statement claiming Roosevelt's nomination on the first ballot with a margin of 42 votes; he also said that Colonel Roosevelt will control a larger majority than that on organization of the convention.

Col. Roosevelt Receives

More than 700 delegates and alternates besides many other persons who crowded past the guards at the doors to the Elizabethan room of the Congress hotel, shook hands with Colonel Roosevelt at a midday meeting. The reception was the first the former President has held publicly since arriving here Saturday and lasted for 30 minutes. The early hours of the day were utilized by Colonel Roosevelt in meeting the delegates from Massachusetts, New Jersey, Oklahoma and some from Illinois.

It seemed clear today that Colonel Roosevelt had expressed the rebell on delegates-at-large from Massachusetts. When it was discovered that President Taft had won out on the presidential vote from the Bay state, the colonel announced that he would surrender the delegates-at-large who were at first pledged to President Taft. Today it was stated that they would vote for Roosevelt despite his utterance.

"I am certain that the delegates at large from Massachusetts will vote for Colonel Roosevelt in the convention," said Matthew Hale, one of them. "This action is entirely due to the steam roller

tactics of the so-called Republican national committee."

That they will make the temporary roll prepared by the national committee the temporary roll of the convention was the word sent to Colonel Roosevelt today by the majority of that committee.

The colonel's demand, made directly to Chairman Victor Rosewater last night, that only those delegates whose credentials are undisputed be permitted to vote on the question of temporary organization was brusquely turned down.

After conferring with other members of the committee today, Chairman Rosewater decided to stick to the original program.

The temporary roll will be challenged immediately after the convention opens. Should the Taft men be able, by force of numbers, to put through their organization a double convention in the same hall is said to be certain.

Colonel Roosevelt having approved, the Roosevelt leaders are ready for a fight. The Roosevelt men declare the temporary roll will never be read. The Taft leaders through Chairman Rosewater of the national committee, say that it will be read as prepared and they say if force is attempted to prevent the convention proceeding in an orderly manner that the "disturbers" from the hall.

Claims and rumors of desertions from the Taft camp continued to fill the air today. Megaphone men wearing Roosevelt badges passed back and forth through the crowds, crying aloud the names of men who they say have signed pledges repudiating the President and declaring for Roosevelt. Some of these were true. But in many instances the claim of desertion had no sooner been made than the Taft leaders were out with denials.

The big delegation from Kings county, N. Y., has been the subject of much comment. Timothy Woodruff, in announcing that he had burned his bridges behind him and was now in the Roosevelt camp, insisted that 16 other delegates would go over with him. To offset this Taft men displayed signatures of all but three of this county delegation insisting that Woodruff meant only a single vote and that all of the others were for President Taft.

Insisting that they have their delegates so firmly fixed that only a scattering few would desert, the Taft leaders were admittedly disturbed. They feared the effect of Colonel Roosevelt's personality on wavering delegates who wanted to be with the winner, no matter who he might be.

Margin Is Close

The Taft margin so far as the control of the convention and the votes for the renomination are concerned is uncomfortably close. The defection of a score of delegates would undoubtedly deadlock the convention. Even the President's warmest admirers admit that he must be nominated on the initial ballot or not at all.

The Roosevelt, Cummins and La Follette camps will vote as a unit against the Taft forces on many of the things that will come up in connection with the temporary organization. And in order to retain control throughout the convention the Taft men must hold the reins from the very start.

The private figures of the Taft leaders in which allowances were made for desertions showed the President with 538 delegates, 18 more than a majority, today. Manager McKinley's public claim is 509. This includes every single member placed on the temporary roll by the national committee and nearly all of the uninstructed delegates. Every Taft leader of consequence was told to try and round up at least one vote for Elihu Root for temporary chairman. If they can get Mr. Root in the chair, the Taft men feel safe, as they claim absolute control of the credentials committee which will make up the permanent roll.

The Taft leaders plan to make the temporary roll permanent and have the committee on permanent organization continue the temporary organization, including Senator Root as chairman of the permanent organization. The committee on credentials will be made up of 53 Taft men to 20 Roosevelt men, so the Taft leaders say. The Roosevelt men admit these figures will be approximately correct should the contested delegations from the various states be seated by their own votes.

On this lineup the committee made up from one member from each state, would be as follows:

Taft—Alabama, Arizona, Indiana, Kansas, Colorado, Connecticut, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Indiana, Iowa, Kentucky, Louisiana, Michigan, Mississippi, Montana, Nevada, New Hampshire, New Mexico, New York, Rhode Island, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Vermont, Virginia, Washington, Wyoming, Alaska, District of Columbia, Hawaii, Philippines and Porto Rico, 33.

Roosevelt—California, Idaho, Illinois, Kansas, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, New Jersey, North Carolina, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, Oregon, Pennsylvania, South Dakota, West Virginia and Wisconsin, 20.

Roll to Be Challenged

It is the knowledge of this state of affairs that has caused the Roosevelt men to say the national committee's work shall not be approved. If they permit the reading of the temporary roll they are bound by the action of the convention unless they bolt and admit they are bolters. So, today at Roosevelt headquarters it is boldly announced that the temporary roll will never be read. The moment Chairman Rosewater calls for it the trouble will begin. Governor Johnson will challenge it. Others will join. A substitute roll made up of the delegates unseated by the committee will be offered. The Taft men say they will re-

ject it. The Roosevelt men declare that not a convention wheel will turn if they do.

In consequence the only apparent possibility of avoiding an actual clash in the Coliseum tomorrow lies in the ability of the Roosevelt men to get enough votes between now and noon tomorrow to control the convention. The colonel himself says he will have these votes. The Taft leaders say he cannot get them.

Colonel Roosevelt will not get the La Follette votes under any circumstances and the Cummins men say he can have none of theirs, at least not on the early ballots. So the friends of other aspirants are feeling out the delegates to see to whom, should the President fail, the Taft strength can be cast.

The easterners are backing Senator Root merely to have a candidate. They think that he might rally the Taft strength in a protracted struggle and also swing into line delegations now firmly attached to the campaign.

Cummins Deal Reported

During the late forenoon a report gained general circulation that the Iowa delegation instructed for Senator Cummins will unite with the Taft forces in the organization of the convention and will vote with them to accept the temporary roll.

After this, it is said, the Iowans will break and endeavor to prevent the Taft nomination. The trade is reported to be the result of certain concessions to the Cummins people in the matter of organization. Such a deal with the fight for delegates as close as at present would probably serve to clinch the acceptance of the national committee temporary roll if the Roosevelt delegates cannot prevent its being ready.

During the morning the report became current that State Senator Dix of Syracuse and another delegate from that state district will announce themselves for Colonel Roosevelt later in the day.

The Oklahoma delegation today started a boom for Arthur C. Trumbo of Muskogee, Oklahoma, to be vice-president on the Roosevelt ticket. Mr. Trumbo is president of the trans-Mississippi commercial congress.

The stiffening up process to hold the Taft supporters firmly in line was the order of the day around headquarters. Tonight Director McKinley has arranged a conference of all the President's delegates. Aside from the desire to keep the delegates away from the Roosevelt meeting the plan is to put through a pledge for acceptance by every delegate that he will stick to the President through thick and thin.

If their line is broken by Roosevelt the Taftites say the loss will be more than made up by accessions to the Taft ranks from the Roosevelt delegates in Illinois, Oregon and Pennsylvania.

STATE DELEGATES MEET AND NAME COMMITTEEMEN

CHICAGO—The Vermont delegation organized today with Senator C. S. Page, chairman, J. L. Lewis, national committeeman, Col. J. G. Estey, committee on credentials; W. R. Warner, committee on permanent organization, and J. L. Southwick, committee on resolutions.

The Florida delegation organized with Henry S. Chubb, chairman; M. D. McFarland, committee on credentials; M. Paige, committee on permanent organization, and Joseph E. Lee, committee on resolutions; W. H. Lucas, rules.

The Ohio delegation organized with A. L. Garford, chairman; Walter Brown, national committeeman; J. J. Sullivan, committee on credentials; Emmet Erskine, committee on permanent organization, and Carl Webber, committee on resolutions.

The Pennsylvania delegation organized with William Flinn, chairman; William Flinn, national committeeman; N. L. Mitchell, committee on credentials; S. S. Gilkeson, committee on permanent organization, and Dr. William B. Drake, committee on resolutions.

The Connecticut delegation organized today with Charles F. Brooker, chairman and national committeeman; J. H. Roraback, committee on credentials; J. H. Chase, committee on permanent organization, and C. H. Clark, committee on resolutions.

The New Hampshire delegation organized today, with Charles M. Floyd, chairman; F. W. Esterbrook, national committeeman; F. W. Esterbrook, committee on credentials; S. E. Slayton, committee on permanent organization and F. W. Hartford, committee on resolutions.

PREPARING NEW TEAMING PRICES

Members of the committee on foreign trade of the Boston Chamber of Commerce are preparing a schedule of charges for teaming "general order goods" from the steamship wharves to bonded warehouses to be put into effect at the expiration of the present teaming contract, July 31, according to this week's Chamber of Commerce News. The committee is taking action at the request of the collector of the port. The new schedule, which is rapidly nearing completion, is similar to the one that has been in force in New York for several years.

FREIGHT HANDLERS MEET

At the regular session of the N. Y. N. H. & H. Freight Handlers' Union, 70, held yesterday, the annual election of officers was held. The following were elected: George White, recording secretary; J. President, James Coffey, vice-president; Murray, financial secretary; T. Regan, treasurer; T. Catnan, inside guard; J. Hennessy, executive board; J. D. Coffey, J. O'Keefe and D. M. Mahon.

BAY STATE LEADERS CONFER WITH TAFT LEAGUE OFFICIALS

(Continued from page one)

Roosevelt men are firm in declaring that both these coveted places cannot go to Taft men.

At a meeting of the Roosevelt delegates late Sunday, two members of the California delegation were present and presented the claim of this delegation that the national committee had robbed Colonel Roosevelt of two delegates from California by seating two Taft men improperly. It was agreed by the Massachusetts Roosevelt delegation to back their California brethren in their demand when the matter is brought up on the floor of the convention.

All the Roosevelt men of the Massachusetts delegation were present at this meeting except Prof. Albert Bushnell Hart. A canvass of members of the Massachusetts delegation on the question of their preference of the candidates likely to be put in the field in case it appears that neither President Taft nor Colonel Roosevelt can be nominated, seems to point decisively to Senator Albert Cummins of Iowa as their choice.

Supporters of both the leading candidates are declaring today as confidently as in the past that their respective candidates will be nominated. One hears it said often that Mr. Taft will win or lose on the first ballot. Samuel J. Elder of Boston, who has been working here in connection with settling the disputed delegation contests, said last night that he felt confident of Mr. Taft's renomination. There is little said among the Roosevelt men about bolting in case Mr. Taft gets the nomination.

Senator Arthur L. Nasos and Representative Alfred Tewksbury have added themselves to the list of Massachusetts Roosevelt men who have said that they would not bolt. The Massachusetts delegation is enjoying its commodious quarters at the Auditorium to the utmost. One of the best locations in the city has been secured for the official headquarters of the delegation.

They are located on the second floor and are as large as a ball room, with exits to a wide balcony facing the lake and swept by cool lake breezes. The whole eighth floor and parts of the sixth and seventh are used by the Massachusetts men.

Flanking the Massachusetts headquarters on one side are those of the California delegates and on the other those of the New York men. A seven by five Massachusetts state flag is conspicuously hung over the main staircase in the lobby. The Massachusetts men immediately on their arrival at the hotel began to fraternize with the delegates from other states, particularly with those from California.

Early today reports were current again that General Champlin proposed to contest the eight Roosevelt delegates-at-large. It was believed that this question had been definitely settled. The rumors again have caused some of the Roosevelt men considerable uneasiness.

The delegation from Massachusetts arrived in Chicago about 4 p. m. Sunday on their special train which had come by way of Buffalo and Detroit. The new arrivals were met at the station by a score of Massachusetts men who had preceded them. Among the guests on the train was John C. Cobb of Boeton, president of the National Tariff League, who is here to assist in framing the tariff plank for the Republican party platform.

Much fun was had during the trip with the assistance of John M. Keyes of Concord, a Roosevelt man from the fourth congressional district. Mr. Keyes bears such a strong resemblance to Colonel Roosevelt that he has been nicknamed "Teddy's double."

At Springfield, Pittsfield, Albany and Detroit, Mr. Keyes appeared on the rear platform and after being appropriately introduced delivered a typical Rooseveltian speech with all the familiar gestures.

Many spectators were tricked into believing that it was the former President they beheld. Many pressed forward to shake his hand and mothers offered their children for an affectionate pat and oftentimes a salutation. Mr. Keyes has a stick about the size and shape of an orchestra leader's baton, made of wood from the old north bridge at Concord, where was fired the "shot heard 'round the world," which he proposes to present to Mr. Roosevelt.

Unless a deadlock occurs the convention is not expected to last later than Friday. Two sessions will probably be held daily throughout the convention.

On paper Mr. Taft appears today to have a larger number of delegates than has Colonel Roosevelt. A question being discussed by the delegates is whether Mr. Taft has enough to control the convention. Roosevelt managers claim that before the taking of the initial ballot is completed the Taft strength will begin to disintegrate.

SUNDAY AERONAUTICS OPPOSED

QUINCY, Mass.—The Ministerial Association has appointed a committee, consisting of the Rev. Charles P. Marshall of the Washington Street Congregational church, the Rev. R. E. Armstrong of the Wollaston Unitarian church to wait upon Mayor Stone and protest against the coming aviation meet being held on Sunday.

CANADIANS ARE TO BE HONORED AT SHOE-MARKET FAIR

At the sixth national shoe and leather market fair on July 10-15, special recognition is to be given to the visiting manufacturers and dealers from Canada in a "Canadian day" which is scheduled for July 12, according to the official program just issued in part in the "New England Shoe and Leather Industry."

A committee headed by James D. Farnsworth, of Farnsworth, Hoyt & Co., Boston, is to look after welfare of the Canadians and Canadian headquarters will be established in the Mechanics building and down town. Mr. Farnsworth recently visited some of the leading Canadian cities and personally extended invitations to the heads of the various firms there.

The market-fair will open on July 10, a harbor excursion will take place on Tuesday, "Superintendent and Foreman's day" will be Thursday, the day being taken up with their international convention, and Saturday will be occupied by the automobile trip to the plant of the United Shoe Machinery Company at Beverly.

CONVENTION WORK TO OPEN AT NOON

CHICAGO—Formal program for the convention tomorrow provides for opening of the Coliseum at 10 o'clock a. m. While the ticket holders are filing in two bands will play.

At noon the convention will be called to order by Chairman Rosewater of the national committee and the program will proceed in the following order: Prayer, presentation of the gavel from the Chicago citizens committee, reading of the temporary roll, contest on the temporary roll, election of the temporary chairman, address by the temporary chairman, election of temporary officers, roll call of states for presentation of committee selections, adjournment.

Four years ago the opening session lasted two hours. This year the shortest estimate is 10 hours, with an all-night session a distinct probability.

EXPRESS RECEIPT SYSTEM TALKED

On account of difficulty between shippers and customers as to the kind of express receipt used, the transportation committee of the Chamber of Commerce, through the Chamber of Commerce News, is urging all shippers to have a strict understanding on this point before goods are shipped.

The ordinary express receipt limits the liability of the express company to \$50 per package weighing less than 100 pounds and to 50 cents per pound when packages weigh more than that amount. A clear understanding in the opinion of the committee would eliminate all trouble in case goods are lost in shipment.

TWO WOMEN TO FLY AT AVIATION MEET

Miss Harriet Quimby and Miss Blanche Stuart Scott will fly at the Boston aviation meet on Harvard Field, Squantum, beginning on June 29.

The two women will compete with each other and will enter events with the men aviators. One of the features of the meet will be a speed race every day between Miss Scott and Miss Quimby.

BANK'S NEW HOME OPEN TOMORROW

New quarters of the Second National Bank, which for the last 40 years have been in the Sears building at Washington and Court streets, will be open for inspection tomorrow and for business on June 24. The new quarters are in the Minot building at 111 Devonshire street.

PERTH AMBOY STRIKE GOES ON

PERTH AMBOY, N. J.—Twelve hundred strikers at the American Smelting & Refining Company voted today not to accept the compromise offer of 15 cents a day advance in wages, holding out for their original demand for 25 cents. The 900 strikers at the plant of the Barber Asphalt Company who voted on Sunday to return to work today on the old basis declined to resume work.

PEMBROKE TO CELEBRATE

PEMBROKE, Mass.—Plans are being perfected for the celebration of the two-hundredth anniversary of Pembroke. Both the towns of Pembroke and Hanson have appropriated money for the celebration. A meeting of the general committee has been called for this week when the final plans for the celebration will be made. The celebration will be held in August.

WILLIAM O. MILNE PASSES AWAY

NEWPORT, R. I.—William O. Milne, former department commander of the Rhode Island G. A. R., passed away at his home here on Sunday. Mr. Milne took part in all the battles participated in by the Army of the Potomac. A wife and two sons survive.

RUSSIAN FACTORY WALL FALLS

(By the United Press)
LONDON—A news agency despatch from St. Petersburg says that 70 persons perished in the fall of a factory wall at Pokrova.

NEW YORK VOTE SHOWS TAFT LEAD IN EMPIRE STATE

CHICAGO—The New York Republican delegation held a stormy session Sunday night, precipitated by an announcement by Timothy L. Woodruff that he regarded the action of the national committee in deciding the Texas contests in favor of Taft as a "clear steal," and that it would make it impossible for the President to win the election. He was taken to task by William Barnes, Jr., and Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler.

Most of the other Brooklyn men stated that they would not follow Mr. Woodruff and that they would support the Rochester platform.

Of the 77 delegates present, 60 voted for Mr. Barnes and 5 against him, while 3 were excused from voting. The vote was the nearest expression obtained on a presidential preference. All the votes cast for Mr. Barnes are considered favorable to Mr. Taft.

MAINE VOTERS TEST THEIR NEW PRIMARY OPPORTUNITY TODAY

PORTLAND, Me.—Maine's new district primary law is receiving its first trial today, and by the voting candidates will be nominated by Republicans, Democrats and Socialists for state and county offices and for the Legislature. Preferences will be expressed by Democrats and Republicans for party candidates for United States senator, the vote being a guide to the incoming Legislature.

The Democratic party is without contests for state officers, although having its share of legislative and county office fights. Governor Plaisted is unopposed for reelection in his own party, and Obadiah Gardner, who is now serving as United States senator in the seat made vacant by William P. Frye, is the only Democratic candidate.

The Republicans have three candidates each for Governor and for United States senator. The governorship candidates are Frederic E. Boothby of Portland, former Atty.-Gen. William T. Haines, an unsuccessful candidate for the nomination two years ago, and Albert H. Shaw of Bath.

For United States senator the names proposed are Edwin C. Burleigh of Augusta, Herbert M. Heath, also of Augusta, a former member of the Legislature, and Frederick A. Powers of Houlton, one time associate justice of the supreme court of Maine and the nominee of the Republican caucus for senator two years ago.

It is agreed on all sides that the state vote today will be light, probably not more than 50 per cent of normal. A small vote, however, will not be taken to mean, leaders of both parties declare, that the new primary law is a failure.

The primary law, which was adopted under the initiative and referendum statute, is generally regarded as the most comprehensive now in force in the East.

PLANS ON HOMESTEAD LAWS FOR BAY STATE TOLD AT CLEVELAND

CLEVELAND, O.—Addressing the national conference of charities and correction here today, Warren Dunham Foster of Boston, a member of the commission, said that Massachusetts was committed to the general policy of state aid to workmen in acquiring homes of their own adjacent to the cities or towns in which they work.

"No Legislature, however, has been able to agree upon any one definite plan," said he; "just as this year's Great and General Court seemed about to approve the bill that the Massachusetts homestead commission had offered, there came an unexpected decision of the supreme court which made our proposal, as it then stood, clearly out of the question."

"Consequently the Legislature ordered us to report to the next session a project that would not conflict with the prohibition of the constitution and would accomplish the desired end. So we have gone cheerfully back to work again with the hope that to the next Legislature we may recommend measures that will pass muster."

NEW HAMPSHIRE TAFT MEN ARRIVE

CHICAGO—New Hampshire's sixteen Taft delegates, headed by former Gov. Charles M. Floyd, arrived at 1 o'clock Sunday afternoon. F. W. Esterbrook will be re-elected member of the national committee.

PITTSBURGH CARMEN GET RAISE

PITTSBURGH—After a conference that lasted all Sunday, and until an early hour this morning, an agreement was reached by the Pittsburgh Railway Company and its employees. The new scale gives an increase of one half of one cent to all conductors and motormen, with the exception of second-year men, who get an increase of 1 cent.

ROOSEVELT MEN PLAN FOR FIGHT IN THE CONVENTION

CHICAGO—The Roosevelt plans for contest to be made in the Republican national convention Tuesday were finally adopted at a conference of the Roosevelt leaders Sunday night under the direction of the colonel himself.

The Roosevelt supporters have determined that the convention shall not be organized with the contested delegates seated by the national committee and to this end they have determined to demand a roll-call on the first proposition that comes up.

This undoubtedly will come on the right of Governor Johnson of California to cast the 26 votes of that state on the question of the temporary chairmanship. Then will come the move which the Roosevelt leaders have planned. They will move at once that the temporary roll as made up by the national committee be rejected, and that a substitute roll, prepared by the Roosevelt leaders, be adopted.

This roll will include the 70 to 80 delegates which Colonel Roosevelt claims were stolen from him and which would be sufficient to give the Roosevelt forces control of the convention.

After midnight the Roosevelt forces agreed to enter Senator Borah as their candidate against Senator Root for the temporary chairmanship. Governor Hadley of Missouri was selected as floor leader to conduct the Roosevelt fight during the convention.

HUGHES BOOM LEADERS FIND SUPPORTERS

CHICAGO—A movement in behalf of Associate Justice Charles E. Hughes of the United States supreme court as a compromise candidate for President took definite form here Sunday, when several supporters of the justice came on from New York and found many interested delegates.

William H. Hotchkiss of New York, state superintendent of insurance and a close friend of Justice Hughes, who is leading the movement, said:

"No man, particularly a man with Justice Hughes' ideas of civic duty, can refuse to serve the people of the nation in a crisis such as the present one."

COL. ROOSEVELT SPENDS SUNDAY IN CONFERENCES

CHICAGO—Colonel Roosevelt, who arrived in Chicago late Saturday afternoon, spent Sunday in conferences, which he interrupted to attend church and take an automobile ride with his wife. He declared a plan of campaign had not been decided upon and that a candidate for temporary chairman had not been chosen, though he favored Governor McGovern of Wisconsin. He put his foot down on premature talk and declared reports that his delegates had been instructed to insist on "justice" in the convention were "nonsense."

COLONEL BRYAN GIVEN WELCOME

CHICAGO—William Jennings Bryan was a centre of attraction in the pre-convention scene Sunday, and although appearing at the headquarters of a rival party as a newspaper reporter, was given a noisy welcome by the throng of visitors and delegates.

Mr. Bryan had a personal chat with Theodore Roosevelt late in the day after he had interviewed Senator Dixon, the Roosevelt campaign director and Managing Director McKinley of the Taft bureau.

WELLESLEY PRESIDENT RECEIVES
WELLESLEY, Mass.—Miss E. F. Pendleton, president of Wellesley College, is to hold a reception for the members of the graduating class in college hall this evening.

AMUSEMENTS

THIRD ANNUAL BOSTON AVIATION MEET

WORLD'S 15 Greatest Aviators

INCLUDING Miss HARRIET QUIMBY AND Miss BLANCHE STUART SCOTT

June 29 to July 7. Harvard Aviation Field, Squantum

GENERAL ADMISSION 25c

Grand Stand Seats 25c, 50c, \$1.00

PROVINCETOWN

Leaves Bay Line Wharf daily 8 a. m. Sunday, holidays 9 a. m. Round Trip 1.00 (100 miles) \$1.00. One Way 75c.

ROBERT GRANT'S LATEST WORK IS A REMINDER OF HOLMES' "AUTOCRAT"

Author of "The Convictions of a Grandfather" Draws on Study as a Magistrate for His Literary Material

A CLEVER MORALIST

BOSTON is a city that during its long career as a community has managed usually to have within its borders an essayist or two who could combine wit with wisdom, social experience with the fruits of academic culture and in so doing both entertain and instruct a reading constituency dwelling far beyond local or New England confines.

That the place of primacy once held by Oliver Wendell Holmes in this special field of discursive prose has been taken by any of his successors cannot be asserted in a tone of certainty. There are persons who would give it unhesitatingly to the quiet parson of Cambridge, S. M. Crothers, who has brought from a youth and early manhood spent west of the Hudson qualities that make his whimsical humor and delightful comment upon books, men and their doings only the foil for pulpit discourses and forum speeches that disclose a hater of sham and a preacher of the finest kind of civic duty. As a man of letters he works almost exclusively in the medium of the essay, and he has his reward.

With Robert Grant, author of "The Convictions of a Grandfather" (Charles Scribner's Sons), the situation is somewhat different. At least five stories stand to his credit, as well as previous collections of discursive comment on phases of contemporary life (when written), such as are found in this book under the guise of conversations between imaginary characters, much after the manner of Holmes' "Autocrat" and with the same blending of sense, idealism and wit. This legally trained representative of an era of Boston's life during which it has been undergoing the process of social transformation admirably described in his book "The Chippendales," first came into prominence as a writer of clever satirical verse girding at some of those "social" aspects of American life likely to be best known to a youth just out of Harvard. Creditable short stories followed, disclosing lightness of touch and moral insight, as well. More direct touch with life bred in the writer a disposition to use his gifts for homiletical purposes while retaining that fluidity of movement and brilliancy of comment that the fiction form of literature affords; and in 1892, with "The Reflections of a Married Man," followed since by "The Opinions of a Philosopher," "The Art of Living" and "Searchlight Letters," there came to a place of influence one of the sagest of popular counselors, albeit it is to be said that he has not enjoyed the degree of popularity that falls to the lot of contributors to periodicals of enormous circulation who work in the same field. Not for him the "yellow" daily or monthly.

Reference already has been made to "The Chippendales," by far the best study of Boston during the last years of the nineteenth and the opening years of the twentieth century. But there were earlier stories, by this probate and divorce court judge, indicating that as he sits and listens to the evidence brought before him relative to marital infidelities, family sordidness and personal selfishness, he does not fail to weigh in the balance tendencies in society which affect it for better or worse. In "Unleavened Bread" he dealt with Israel-like directness with the problem of marriage and divorce, and he has touched upon it again and again in his subsequent stories.

The same theme is dealt with in this latest book, purporting to be the "Convictions of a Grandfather." As a judge, witnessing day after day the effects upon adults and children of forces that tend to disintegrate the family, this author cannot but use the data he gathers when he comes to discuss social duties. For the primary motive in living of this man now is not permanent fame as a great stylist, as a penetrating wit, or as a maker of immortal figures in fiction. He is fundamentally a moralist, fortunate enough to use a medium used by many persons who need his message, yet who could not be hired to enter a church, an ethical society meeting, or a woman's club.

In the first place, it is to be said of this prose series of imaginary conversations between typical figures in present-day American society that they disclose a man of convictions, not merely opinions. This in itself is important in a day of fluidity of ethics and beliefs, of pragmatic philosophy and opportunistic politics. Opinions are many and cheap, convictions few and priceless. Secondly, it is to be noted that, though the convictions of a man well on years, they are those of a progressive and not of a mossback conservative. "What he is, he was; what he was, he is," thought said of Pitt by Macaulay, does not apply to Judge Grant speaking through the grandfather. For him none of that dreadful lot of being "steeped to the throat in the finest and most richly conserved juices of the retrograde mind."

No! This grandfather, this man who was born long enough before the civil

war to have boyish memories of its tragic incidents and dramatic episodes, is optimistic on the whole as he surveys contemporary American life, though recognizing clearly its perils for men, women, maidens and youth. Thus the book opens with consideration of the "woman reformer," a person easy to ridicule, often prone to prejudice and narrowness, but set on human betterment and broad enough to give up prejudices, even against the rich, when shown by them that they are more intelligent and humane than she supposed plutocrats could be. In that is a moral for many a male, as well as female, so-called "socialist" dabbling with class hatred!

Attention next is turned to the evident increased scale of expenditure necessary—or assumed to be such—for lives of comfort and decency in circles of the "well-off" today.

Judge Grant has no difficulty in painting a picture of use of money by both old and young that would have scandalized earlier generations of thrifty and scamped New Englanders; but there are also compensations in the way of pleasures and variations of life cultural of which the pioneers had no knowledge.

On the disputed issue of the relative superiority or inferiority of this generation in matters of culture as the result of an altered educational curriculum, the disposition of the veteran onlooker is to be neutral. He frankly admits that certain earlier forms of manners and morals indicating culture and refinement have become moribund; but he is equally insistent that the wave of technical and humanitarian sentiment now sweeping over the country must be counted unto the present generation for righteousness and uplift; albeit he is unmoved by the popular demand that ethics be substituted for religion. Nor does he cease to lament that one hears so little "conversation of distinction" today, whether in those smaller companies where only men are to be found and where they are unhampered by the presence of women, or in mixed assemblies of men and women. Both the excited and general conversation of a company of French diners-out or the more formal talk of monologists such as made breakfast feasts presided over by Rogers and Lord Houghton the place for high discourse by Englishmen in the last century, seem to have attractions for this lover of good talk, above the inartistic and irrelevances of the conversation now often heard when Americans dine together.

Few and far between are finished talkers, either in private or public. Even where there is fair content, there is unfortunate form. In the reaction from the ornate and over-elaborate style of the past, there now is too much brevity and realism. The essential democracy and yet judicial fairness of Judge Grant are nowhere better shown in this book than in his playing-off the one against the other of Hugh Armit Dawson, the rich,

conservative philanthropist, and Luther Hubbard, the impecunious, radical advocate of social justice. His study of the problems involved in taxation, transmission of property and equalization of such social opportunities as arise from possession of wealth has been long, and he has carried it on at the center—not on the circumference. For the "vested rights of testamentary initiative" he has no respect, faced with present social conditions. Mr. Lloyd-George and the British Liberals would have in him a staunch champion. Equally outspoken is his alignment with those who are urging the claims of persons over those of property in connection with accidents caused in modern industry. Out of the present he hurls his sling of condemnation at Chief Justice Shaw, a Massachusetts giant jurist of an earlier day, and all contemporary heads of courts or members thereof, who hold to the older fiction that the burden must rest with employee and not with employer and the public.

In some respects one of the best chapters of the book is that dealing with the "New Woman" movement typified in Winona and Lavinia, characters sharply contrasted in many ways, but alike in a certain critical attitude toward man, toward conventions of society respecting marriage and toward divorce. Radicals cannot complain that their side of the case has not been fairly presented.

In the last chapters there are delightful glimpses of Europe and England seen from an automobile; but as the book draws to its close it lacks that virility which gripped the reader as he began it. Viewed as a whole the volume is readable and significant. Its affirmations and influences are modern rather than ancient, though it is apparent that the shrewd onlooker is not without his yearnings for some phases of social life that he never expects to see again.

Patience, she sits, while year by year old women whisper in his ear. All sorts of skeletons he knows. Sad secrets told beneath the rose. He may not lay his bosom bare. He turns the key and keeps them there. The wonder is that knowing life's seamy, sordid side so intimately as he does, this "probate judge" keeps so even a balance and is so optimistic on the whole.

In times of stress his powers prevail: He sends contemptuous folks to jail. And by injunctions awful might. Protects the weak, and guards the right. Thus equity corrects the flaw Which justice finds in common law. Yet as judges go he has a happy lot; for does he not live at home, eat three meals a day, and avoid traveling the circuits as other judges are forced to do.

He lives at home and knows who's who. Here is the secret of Judge Grant's success. He is a man of the home and the salon, a lover of society, a judge but not a mere legalist. Equity is his passion. Thus does he keep nearer to the common mind and heart than many men of his calling.

LITERARY NOTES

A FINE set of Audubon's "Birds of America" recently brought \$3200 at a Philadelphia auction sale.

Rev. L. P. Jacks, editor of the Hibbert Journal, which has gained a phenomenally large circulation for a quarterly devoted to theology, biblical scholarship and questions of ethics and philosophy, has been in the United States the past month, promoting the interests of the periodical and speaking on contemporary, political and social issues in Great Britain.

J. D. Symon, who writes under the name of Laurence North, is now in the United States writing for a group of English papers. His latest story is a hit at not over-likable features of English newspaper-making since "Napoleons of Journalism" loomed on the horizon. It has for its title "The Gollytyne-Father and Son."

Former President Angell of the University of Michigan has issued a collection of addresses given by him on academic and civic occasions.

The Student Volunteer Movement has promptly issued an accurate handbook by Arthur Judson Brown, giving a history of the revolution in China.

Gibson's sketch of past and present educational conditions in Scotland has been issued by Longmans; and as the American and Scotch systems of education are more alike than those of England and the United States, it may find a serviceable place as a source book of information.

Interest in Denmark is increasing in the United States as economic conditions are forcing forms of intensive agriculture and cooperative production and distribution of goods. As a missionary along these lines, M. F. Egan, United States minister at Copenhagen, has been lecturing in the home land the past month under the auspices of the department of agriculture. Interest in the intellectual life of the Danes also is growing, and will be aided by Edmund Gosse's recently published recollections of his visits to the kingdom.

"Charles Egbert Craddock" has emerged with a collection of new tales of the Tennessee mountains.

The lists of books wanted, published in the Publishers' Weekly, show that in centers of agitation like New York there is demand by the new generation of woman suffragists for the classic, early

American books on the subject by authors like George William Curtis, T. W. Higginson, Henry Ward Beecher, Wendell Phillips and the Stowe sisters.

The latest volume issued by the Boston Club of Old Volumes has a biographical sketch of and tribute to Isaiah Thomas and also a bibliography of the publications of this pioneer Massachusetts printer, writer and collector.

Maj. Archibald W. Butt left the Ms. of a story called "Both Sides of the Shield," which has to do with journalism. It already has found a publisher, and as the work of a likeable and admirable man who did his duty to the end and with characteristic charm of manner, it will be in demand.

Joaquin Miller says that he does not care to have his poetry read "in this day of dollars," but he does hope to be read when California "is another Greece—as it will be."

The New International Yearbook for 1911, edited by Frank Moore Colby, and published by Dodd, Mead & Co., furnishes all journalists, civic workers and persons interested in contemporary history with an excellent annual compendium.

A syndicate of 23 papers will have reports of the Chicago and Baltimore national conventions written from "the human interest" standpoint by Edna Ferber, author of "Buttered Side Down," and who has sprung into much popularity by her stories of the American business woman's life written much after the manner of O. Henry.

The American Annual for 1911-1912, with index of dates of current events, necrology of writers, statistics of book production, American decisions in copyright cases, library lists for the United States and Canada and a directory of publishers issuing books through the year, now is being marketed.

English publishers report waning interest in American authors in Canadian book purchasing circles and a rising demand for fiction by English and Scotch writers.

CALIFORNIA ARTISTS HONORED. SAN FRANCISCO—The following artists have been elected to membership in the national academy of design: Colin Campbell Cooper, Wilton Lockwood, Walter Cook, Lydie Field Emmet, William A. Coffin and Henry Prelwitz.

PAPERS CHERISHED IN BRADSTREET FAMILY NOTABLE COLLECTION

THAT the name of Mistress Anne Bradstreet, the first woman poet of English-America, who was hailed in 1830 as the "Tenth Muse," is still one that attracts attention, is proved by the interest shown in certain papers recently appearing in The Christian Science Monitor and which deal with her life and writings.

Among others who have evinced their interest in these papers is Edward P. Bradstreet of Cincinnati, a direct descendant of the poetess in the seventh generation, and through his courtesy and that of George F. Bradstreet of Boston, of the eighth generation, a representative of The Christian Science Monitor was privileged to examine a collection of letters, sketches and genealogies relating to the widespread American family of which she was the central figure.

The collection contains a signature of Anne Bradstreet, supposed to have been traced, but displaying, of course, the essential characteristics of the original. The lettering is old-fashioned, but read as easily as print. There is a certain sturdiness of outline about it reminding of Margaret Winthrop's autograph, even when the latter was signing herself "ve obedient wife." In other respects the signatures are dissimilar in style, that of Anne Bradstreet possessing a more distinct individuality. In a letter to her son she signed her name in this arrangement:

A. BRADSTREET }
Your Affectionate Mother } March 20, 1684
A. B.

Elsewhere in the collection is an autograph of Governor Simon Bradstreet, written in 1675, with peculiar, elaborately formed capitals, the small letters written much as they would be now, except for the long "s."

Looking over these genealogical lines, one is impressed by the long roll of fine New England names presented. Gathering up a portion of them, without much regard for place, here is discovered one Cotton, the result of a marriage in the first American generation of John Cotton's family and the Bradstreets; Buckminster, Gookin, Wendell (Oliver Wendell Holmes), who was in the sixth generation; Brooks, Cabot, Channing (William Ellery Channing), Lyman, Story, Phillips (Wendell Phillips), Andrews, Dana, Appleton, Fiske and Norton; college presidents and professors, poets, musicians, historians, lawyers, clergymen, statesmen, orators and reformers as well as many others in less conspicuous but no less honorable walks of life. Nor is the patriot lacking, for beside the fact that many of these names stand in history for the purest and bravest patriotism, and some who bore them and carried arms for their country, there is one whose chief distinction lies in having been a Minute Man. This was Samuel Bradstreet, a sergeant in Capt. Stephen Perkins' company, which marched when the alarm came April 19, 1775.

It will be seen that the union of the Dudley and Bradstreet lines—Anne Bradstreet being the daughter of Gov. Thomas Dudley—was good for New England; that the force of character, the gift of statesmanship and the artistic endowment thus combined with unusual independence of thought, has reappeared from generation to generation. Particularly does it seem that the mantle of this retiring but gifted woman, who scorned no humble task, who washed and dressed and taught the brood of little ones as they increased about her knee—not, we may be sure, without manly, prayerful dreams of their future—and who waited for the silence of the night to write down the verse that had been in the making all day, as if her mantle of inspiration had mothered and instructed all these further removed children, and that her finely attuned but repressed nature had its truest fruitage, not, after all, in the writings that have given her a poet's name, but in this long line of a worthy posterity.

A copy of the original manuscript of Mrs. Bradstreet's "Meditations," a little prose work much approved for its ripe wisdom and terse expression, is in the possession of her descendants.

BOOKS REVIEWED

"Traumerei"—By Leona Dalrymple. New York. McBride, Nast & Co. A novel of the good old romantic school, with a curious admixture of twentieth century flavor. The paired-off lovers, the old aristocrat of gentle and high ideals, the villainous count, the Stradivarius about which the tale centers, and the setting of the whole under the soft Italian sky in a jewel-like village, all proclaim it, and while the time is the time of the automobile, the atmosphere is that of the cabriolet. Both plot and execution are far above the level of current fiction.

"To My Darling, and Other Poems"—By Ferdinand H. Lohmann. New York. Broadway Publishing Co. About two-thirds of the verses are translations from German poets and verse-makers; the remaining third are love songs, and songs of the flag and patriotism, with some special reference to Texas, the author's native state.

"Concrete and Stucco Houses"—By Oswald C. Hering. New York. McBride, Nast & Co. The reasons for the growing interest in the use of cement in architecture are explained and

Boston Elevated Fraternal Protective Association

This Association was formed to promote the continuance of the existing cordial relations between the employees and the company, and to protect the interests of both from outside interference.

Boston, June 13, 1912.

Gen. Wm. A. Bancroft, President,
Dear Sir:—

We, the undersigned, object to the constantly repeated statement that the Elevated employees are on a strike. On the contrary two-thirds of the men are loyally running their cars. It is absolutely untrue to say that the employees are on a strike because a small portion have suddenly quit their jobs. We have no trouble and never have had any in being recognized by the company, nor have we any complaint to make against the treatment we have received.

If the men who quit do not want to work, there should be nothing to compel them to. On the other hand, if we, the majority of your employees, want to continue to work without interference, we should be allowed to do so. If there is any right, it is the right to do what each one lawfully wants to without outside interference. That is all there is to it.

If those who left their positions do not want to work for the company let them keep away. We do want to work for the company and we want to be allowed to do so peacefully.

We earnestly request that you give this the widest publicity.

Signed

BOSTON ELEVATED FRATERNAL PROTECTIVE ASSOCIATION.

By its Officers and General Committee.
(Motormen and Conductors)

Officers:	Committee:	Committee:
WM. W. FAGAN	JAMES J. McMACKIN	PETER J. WALDRON
JAMES E. PORTER	SYLVESTER H. FULLER	FRED A. MINER
FRED N. WEEKS	JOHN AXON	EDGAR R. MOREHOUSE
JOSEPH H. McCARTY	JOHN McMANUS	DWIGHT E. RISLEY
ANDREW S. THOMPSON	JOHN E. TROY	JOHN J. FINN
DAVID B. CAHILL	PATRICK ROACH	MAXWELL J. BRENTON
	EDW. W. J. JOHNSON	JAMES E. DONOHUE
	ISAAC T. BAKER	FRANK A. WILLIAMS
	DONALD J. GRIFFIN	JEREMIAH E. O'BRIEN
	THOMAS J. McEVoy	THOMAS J. LYNCH
	THOMAS E. DEVONSHIRE	COLEMAN GRIFFIN
	JOHN P. DOYLE	DANIEL J. SULLIVAN
	PATRICK J. KILMURRAY	WM. M. PORTER
	FRED C. KANE	STEWART LEARY
	CHARLES W. WIGGIN	THOS. F. MULCAHY
	BERNARD LYNCH	ADOLPH GUSTAFSON
	WILLIAM A. TOWER	CHARLES A. PARTRIDGE
	JAMES J. HALPIN	PHILIP J. GALVIN
	MERRILL P. NEELY	GEORGE J. DUCLOE
	DENNIS SHEA	WILLIAM J. BAKER
	JAMES J. COMFORT	WILLIAM S. SHIELDS
	DAVID A. EVANS	HORACE A. McFARLAND

BOSTON ELEVATED RAILWAY CO

PRESIDENT'S OFFICE
101 Milk St.

Boston, Mass., June 14, 1912.

To the President and Members of the Boston Elevated Fraternal Protective Association.

Dear Sirs:

We have received your letter of the 13th.

We fully agree with you as to what you say about the right to work without molestation or outside interference of any kind. The Public Authorities will give you full protection in the future, as in the past, in the exercise of that right.

We desire to state that our rolls show that the number of men who remain in the employ of the Company agree with those mentioned by you.

Your communication requests that we give it wide publicity, and we are accordingly causing the same to be published in the press.

BOSTON ELEVATED RAILWAY COMPANY,
By Wm. A. Bancroft, President.

HORSES VANISH RAPIDLY FROM LONDON STREETS

(Special to the Monitor)
LONDON—The rate at which the horse is vanishing from the London streets is illustrated by the figures of the annual census published by the paper called Motor Traction.

The count was made in Fleet street between 8 a. m. and 8 p. m. on St. George's day. In that time 2770 motor omnibuses passed and not one drawn by horses. Five years ago things were different; for then 2241 horse drawn buses passed, to 995 motor driven vehicles.

Yet more striking is the increase of taxicabs. Whereas in 1907, 48 taxis patrolled the streets to 1903 horse cabs, today taxicab number 1983 whilst horse cabs have declined to the modest number of 228.

This census also brings out a fresh record for, for the first time motor drawn vehicles exceed the number of horse drawn vehicles. Four thousand nine hundred and eighty-six motors have been registered against 4604 horses. Only a year ago this position was very much the other way, for horse vehicles polled a majority of 387.

TITLE IMPERIAL GIVEN BY KING TO KNIGHTS' SOCIETY

(Special to the Monitor)
LONDON—The King has been pleased to command that the Society of Knights Bachelor be henceforth known as the Imperial Society of Knights.

The Society of Knights Bachelor was founded in 1908 and includes in its membership only those upon whom the honor of knighthood has been conferred. Many of the knightships recently created have been in consideration of services rendered to the empire overseas.

A few months ago a portion of Clifford's Inn was purchased at a cost of £27,000 to be used as a habitation by the degree. It was thought that a central point in London where the members could meet would encourage the spirit of fellowship which it is one of the objects of the society to foster, and which the King has further encouraged by commanding that the word "Imperial" should be added to the appellation of the society.

SCOTCH PICNIC ON AUG. 3
The annual Scotch picnic of the Boston Caledonian Club will be held at Caledonian grove, West Roxbury on Aug. 3. This will be the fifty-ninth annual picnic of the local organization, and the committee in charge intends to make the track and field events the great special feature of the famous picnic.

BURNETT'S
VANILLA

for those who want the best.

FASHIONS AND THE HOUSEHOLD

DAINTY MUSLIN SUMMER FROCK

Model suitable for silk, lawn, voile and batiste

ALL sorts of pretty muslins can be made after this model or it can be utilized for one of the simple silks, of which there are an unusual number. The blouse is a simple one, but it is rendered novel in the extreme by the collar and the treatment of the tie. The cuffs are smart also and are finished to give a tucked effect at each edge.

The skirt is the favorite one made in two pieces, but it is trimmed with scalloped bands that are pretty and attractive.

As illustrated, the material is flowered foulard and the trimming is lace banding and frills, but the design is as good for voile, lawn and batiste as for silk.

The blouse can be made with or without a lining. In this case, however, the lining is of net, which does not add appreciably to the warmth, while it protects the silk. If washable material is used and the lining is not desired, the undersleeves can be tacked into place beneath the lower edges of the cuffs.

Light weight taffeta would make a charming gown trimmed in a little different manner. In place of the lace banding, narrow little puffs of the material with frills of the same could be used. Some of the striped summer taffetas would be attractive made after the manner illustrated. White voile or marquisette could be made with the entire collar and cuffs of lace. White silk finished in this way or with straight bands of lace in place of the scalloped ones would be very pretty.

For the medium size, the blouse will require 2 1/2 yards 27 or 1 1/2 yards 36 or 44 inches wide, with 1 yard 18 inches wide for the chemise and undersleeves; the skirt will require 4 1/2 yards 36 or 44 inches wide. To trim the gown will be needed 16 yards of lace banding and 22 yards of edging. The width of the skirt at the lower edge is 2 yards.

The pattern of the blouse, No. 7363, cut in sizes from 34 to 40 inches bust



measure, and of the skirt, No. 7344, in sizes from 22 to 30 waist measure, can be bought at any May Manton agency or will be sent by mail. Address 102 West Thirty-second street, New York, or Masonic Temple, Chicago.

CLOTHES FOR A TRIP ABROAD

Traveler advised to pack as she travels

THE best plan is to pack as you travel, instead of traveling already packed. And you will be glad if you follow this advice, glad not only when you are traveling from place to place, but glad as well when you get back home again.

Why take with you a quantity of underwear and dress accessories when in Paris you can buy both the underwear and the little dress novelties much cheaper and in much newer designs than here in America?

Why burden yourself with the care of a hat trunk, for instance, when there is no place in the whole world like Paris in which to buy the smartest and ahead-of-the-style hats at the least cost?

A suit case and a steamer trunk are all the luggage that you will require and many times you will be far better off if the steamer trunk is in storage and you and your suit case go off alone.

The secret of being dressed appropriately and comfortably while you are on a short trip abroad is, of course, not only to know what not to take, but just the right clothes to take. Now you will find that the prop of your wardrobe is your tailored suit. This is the suit you wear when you go aboard the steamer. In an emergency you transform it into a luncheon costume, by removing the coat and wearing the skirt with a costume blouse. You travel in it, and you tramp in it, and therefore, because of its usefulness, you must be most particular that it is made smart in style and of good wearing material. The skirt must not be too long, nor too short; and the jacket must be lined with the best quality of silk or satin. It is the suit in which you must not economize. And let me tell you right here, it is most decidedly the suit that you must not wear when lounging in a steamer chair. Guard it with care during the trip over, for you want it to be at its freshest when you land.

A steamer coat is perhaps the chief essential of your short European trip wardrobe, writes a contributor to the Woman's Home Companion. You live in it on deck, and frequently it must act in dual capacity of storm coat and weather wrap. You need it for automobiling, and of course for the trip across the channel; and toward the end of your trip it is sure to prove itself the biggest sort of a blessing in the way in which it hides out of sight your now dejected and travel-stained clothes.

Ratine is a soft and sensible material to use for this long steamer coat, while a cravenetted serge is even more serviceable. The double-faced fabrics have been so much used that they are a bit too common for the woman who is very particular about her clothes.

You will need a pair of stout, well-made, and very comfortable walking boots; a pair of bedroom slippers to wear with your lounging gown, which, by the way, must not be of a very thin material, and you can manage with one pair of slippers—pumps are the best, because they look all right with your dinner frock, and yet you can wear them on almost any occasion, except when sight-seeing. It is very necessary not to take, when planning your clothes, one unnecessary dress. You can manage well with one evening gown, and it is very important that this dress is not too elaborate.

In regard to separate waists, I would

put in my steamer trunk as many as I found room for. The waists of cotton crepe, which may be laundered without ironing, are serviceable, and a shirtwaist of some pretty tub silk which will blend in color with your tailored suit, will be smart to look at and cool to wear.

Of course you would never think of starting off with your tailored suit unless you had a good looking costume blouse to wear with it, for there are a many occasions when you need to transform your tailored suit into an attractive dress.

A soft felt steamer hat in some becoming color is almost an absolute necessity. And you can manage very well with only one other. This hat must be a smart shape, and one that is not too severely tailored. By all means, take along some extra trimming for it, so you can change its effect in case it should become necessary to wear it with your dinner dress or your voile costume.

WORTH KNOWING

During the mosquito season, apply kerosene oil to the window and door screens, using a paint brush. It will keep the mosquitoes away and also remove the dust.

When you spade or plow the garden, let the hens run over it for a few hours. You will not have so many troublesome insects to contend with.

Leather can be cleaned very well with milk. Dust the leather thoroughly with a soft cloth, then use another cloth dipped in sweet milk and the spots will be easily removed.

Valuable lace should be kept wrapped in blue paper. White paper is often bleached with chloride of lime, which injuriously affects delicate fabric.—Toledo News-Be.

IN COLD WATER

There are certain vegetables it is far better to put in cold water than hot, says the Newark News. Among these are dandelions, spinach, wax beans, carrots and onions. To get the best results, dandelions, spinach, cabbage, cauliflower, green peas and Brussels sprouts should be cooked uncovered.

JUICE TAKEN OUT

Housekeepers who have trouble with the juice of rhubarb pies running out, says an exchange, will find that if the rhubarb is chopped in a chopping bowl and the juice strained off before putting into the pie, this trouble will be overcome.

PINS WON'T SPILL

A pin box which is warranted not to spill out its contents comes in white composition, says the New York Herald. It is oblong, rather flat and has a bevelled lid which fits tightly but opens readily. Within are three compartments, so that the pins of various sizes needed for the perfecting of the feminine toilet may be quickly selected.

TRIED RECIPES

CHERRY BROWN BETTY

IN a buttered quart pudding dish arrange alternate layers of stoned cherries and bread crumbs, seasoning each layer with bits of butter, a tablespoonful of sugar and a pinch each of ground cinnamon and nutmeg. When the dish is filled, add a syrup made from a tablespoonful of water and two of sugar, cover the top with crumbs and, after placing the dish in a pan of boiling water, cook for about an hour in a moderate oven. Serve accompanied by a stirred hard sauce.

COLONIAL DROP CAKES

Mix a teaspoonful of salt with a cupful of white cornmeal, scald it with just enough boiling water to dampen it; then add enough cold milk to form a very stiff batter (almost a dough). Stir it well and drop in cakes about three quarters of an inch in thickness on a buttered pan. Bake in a hot oven for 25 minutes; split open and butter while hot. Serve with thick maple syrup.

SPICED CURRANTS

Wash and trim the fruit from stems and leaves. For six pounds of trimmed currants take 4 1/2 pounds of granulated sugar, two tablespoonfuls of ground cinnamon, two tablespoonfuls of ground cloves, one teaspoonful of ground allspice, one half of a teaspoonful of salt and one half of a pint of strong vinegar. Heat the currants in a preserving kettle and add the sugar, vinegar and spices. Boil for 1 1/2 hours, stirring frequently to keep it from burning. Then put it into jelly cumblers that have been standing in hot water. Let it stand for two days. Cover the tops of the glasses with paraffin.

MINT FRUIT SHERBERT

Place in a large mixing bowl a bunch of fresh mint, bruise the leaves and pour upon them a quart of boiling hot sugar syrup; then add the juice of two lemons and the grated rind of one, the pulp of half a pineapple and a tiny pinch of ground cinnamon; cover the contents of the bowl closely and let stand until quite cold. Have in readiness a chilled freezer, into which is strained the fruit puree, and after adjusting the cover, freeze to the consistency of mush; now pour in slowly the stiffly whipped whites of two eggs, the other half of the pineapple flaked into minute particles and a tablespoonful of grated coconut. Continue freezing until firm and smooth. Serve in small crystal glass sherbet cups, covered with minced candied orange peel.—Good House-keeping.

NEW DISH CLOTH

Housekeepers have long since learned the value of the wire dish cloth, which is of the greatest help in cleaning pots and pans, says the Newark News. A new dish cloth of this sort is mounted on a handle, similar to the string dish mops, and is more convenient to use.

SIX WEEKS HONEYMOON IN TENT

Camping out in wilds of the Adirondacks

THE Man and I settled it between us. In spite of protests from families and friends, we planned to spend our six-weeks' honeymoon camping on a lake in the wilds of the Adirondacks.

You see, the Man is athletic, and an expert canoeist and woodsman, and I prefer rapids to ruffles; so what more fitting than that we should seek a forest setting in which to stage our "Midsummer Bridal Dream?"

We sent our 18-foot canoe and a box of "cats" ahead, and followed, ourselves, with a trunkful of many blankets, some clothes and still fewer pots and pans. After a night at the only "hotel" on the lake, we paddled forth to find an ideal site. Three miles out we came upon an island—surely an island seen in dreams. It looked across the sunset, it gave a three-mile view to the east, and it faced a chain of shadowy hills. Pine needles carpeted it thickly; it had a rude wharf—derelict of other campers—and resinous balsam and chalky birch covered it thickly.

At this most effective drop curtain we landed our baggage; and, in the spotlight of a dazzling August day, slowly raised our chief "property"—a 12x12 tent with a fly. A few more hours of work saw our two pneumatic beds with waterproof covers in place on the balsam floor, provisions packed in a box "grocery" in one corner of the tent, and our trunk in the other. To the upright pole of the tent we nailed a large shoe bag, with a dozen pockets of various sizes, which made the best kind of a bureau, as it held shoes, hairpins, razor, pistol, brushes, etc., in a most compact way, free from damp.

The Man at once began to exhibit his male prowess by getting and chopping firewood, mending the wharf so we could more easily land the canoe and building a kitchen cabinet.

As we were 10 miles from an oil tank, we faced the fire problem in the way of the humble redman. Four large flat stones set on edge, with a scooped-out hollow underneath, over which we placed three strips of grating, was our only stove for the whole period.

The Man wore flannel shirts and khaki; and I wore overalls. A bride in overalls may seem un-Marlowesque in this drama. Nor do I plead for a promiscuous feminine flight to trousers. But remember, "gentle reader," that we

GOING TO MARKET SAVES MONEY

Housewife can thus buy to better advantage

THERE is no effectual way of lessening expense where marketing is concerned, or, in fact, in the buying of anything, except in learning how to purchase. The great thing to be done in solving the problem of the cost of living is in learning how to feed the family properly. This is the fundamental necessary thing, and on it eventual success depends, says the Philadelphia North American.

The second thing is to learn how to market, and no woman can buy economically until she has learned this thing.

The third necessary thing is to go to market and select the food for the family. This should need no explanation or argument; but it seems to require much, for the practise of relying on the telephone and the market man is growing more and more prevalent.

The young housekeeper argues in this wise: "I know nothing about it anyway, and if I go to the butcher or the grocer I show my ignorance and am not treated as fallacy." My dear young woman, that is fallacy. You have shown your ignorance by staying away, and the butcher, the baker and candlestick maker know what they can do with and for you soon after you begin trading at their shops.

"What do I gain by going if I know nothing about it?" If you are worth your salt, or to be the wife of the man who is earning it, you will do as he has done and learn your business by studying it and its problems. If you go where the business of buying and selling food materials is going on, you will learn by doing just as you learned to walk. You will learn by hearing other people who have had their experience; by the aid of your market man; by seeing, hearing, comparing in the way we unconsciously learn so

many, many things. And best of all, you will learn by your mistakes—the hardest but the most effectual and lasting way.

The purchase of meat seems to be the greatest stumbling block, perhaps because the choice is not limited to good or poor, or to two different grades, but includes so many things. To the young housekeeper who has not had the opportunity of studying these things, animals must seem to be made up of steaks and chops and roasts, without reference to the part of the animal from which they come. That is one of the chief difficulties of ordering by telephone, even when one's purse is not limited and the butcher knows that you could pick out good meat were you on the spot.

There are a limited number of the best steaks, and the others from the same animal have a larger amount of bone and a smaller amount of tender meat. There are but few sirloin roasts, and each beef has but two tenderloins. One of the reasons why good hotels are apt to have tender and delicious meat is that they have first choice at the very market which you may frequent. The first choice is made very early in the morning by those who market before 6 o'clock. Now if a butcher has so many beefs, having but just so many tenderloin steaks of a given thickness, of course either the person who is there to pick out the steak she desires, or who is first in ordering will get the best of the lot. This is not dishonesty; this is just what you would have to do in the same case.

There is an old saying that the wing of a walker and the leg of a flyer are the most tender morsels, and there is truth to be remembered in it. This should show you why a roast from the round of beef is less expensive than one from the sirloin.

CHINTZ AS A HOME DECORATION

Employed by Elsie de Wolfe with much success

WHEN I began my work as decorator of houses, my friends, astonished and just a little amused at my persistent use of chintz, called me the "Chintz Decorator," writes Elsie de Wolfe in the Delicater. The title pleased me, even though it was bestowed in fun, for my theory has always been that chintz, when properly used, is the most decorative and satisfactory of all fabrics. At first people objected to my bringing chintz into their houses because they had an idea it was poor and mean, and rather a doubtful expedient. On the contrary, I feel that it is incalculably better to use good chintzes than inferior silks and damasks, just as simple engravings and prints are preferable to

doubtful paintings. The effect is the thing!

One of the chief objections to the charming fabric was that people felt it would become soiled easily, and would often have to be renewed, but in our vacuum-cleaned modern houses we no longer feel that it is necessary to have furniture and hangings that will "conceal dirt." We refuse to have dirt! Of course, chintzes for use in rooms that will have hard wear should be carefully selected. They should be printed on linen, or some hard twilled fabric, and the ground color should be darker than when they are to be used in bedrooms. Many of the newer chintzes have dark grounds of blue, mauve, maroon or gray, and a still more recent chintz has a black ground with fantastic designs of the most delightful colorings. The black chintzes are reproductions of fabrics that were in vogue in 1890. They are good in rooms that must be used a great deal and they are decorative, soft and lustrous.

My greatest difficulty in introducing chintzes was to convert women who loved their plush and satin draperies to a simpler fabric. They were unwilling to give up the glories they knew for the charm they knew not. I convinced them by showing them results! My first large commission was the Colony Club, and I used chintzes throughout the club; chintzes of cool grays and leaves in the roof garden, wonderful hand-blocked linens of many soft colors in the reading room, rose-sprigged and colonial posy designs in the bedrooms, and so on throughout the building.

Now I am using more chintz than anything else. It is as much at home in the New York drawing room as in the country cottage. I can think of nothing more charming for a room in a country house than a sitting room furnished with gray painted furniture and a lovely chintz.

The most satisfactory of all chintzes is the Toile de Jouy. The designs are interesting and well drawn, and very much more decorative than the designs one finds in ordinary silks and other materials. The chintz must be appropriate to the uses of the room, well designed, in scale with the height of the ceilings, and so forth. It is well to remember that self-color rugs are most effective in chintz rooms. Wilton rugs woven in carpet sizes are to be had now at all first-class furniture stores.

Painted furniture is very popular nowadays and is especially delightful when used in chintz rooms. A very attractive room can be made by taking unfinished pieces of furniture—that is, furniture that has not been stained or painted—and painting them some soft field color, and then adding decorations of bouquets or garlands, reproducing parts of the design of the chintz to be used in the room. Of course, many of these patterns could only be copied by a good draftsman, but others are simple enough for any one to do. For instance, I did a charming room recently in soft cream, gray, yellow and corn-flower blue. The chintz had a cornflower design that repeated all these colors. I painted the furniture a soft gray, and then painted little garlands of cornflowers in soft blues and gray-greens on each piece of furniture. The walls were painted a soft cream color, and a carpet rug of tan woven in one piece, with a blue stripe near the border, was used.

WALNUT CAKE

One half cup of butter, yolks of three eggs, one cup of sugar, one half cup of milk, 1 2-3 cups of Franklin entire wheat flour, 2 1/2 teaspoons of baking powder, whites of two eggs, one cup of English walnut meats broken in small pieces. Cream the butter; then add the sugar gradually, then the egg yolks well beaten, milk and the flour and baking powder sifted together, then the egg-whites beaten stiff. Beat well and add the nut meats. Bake in a shallow pan in a moderate oven for 45 minutes. When cool, frost if desired and place half nut meats on top.

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BROWN LEGHORN IS AN EGG HEN

An early and persistent layer

THE chief business of the hen on the village or city back lot or suburban acre is laying, and unless she is doing it at last two hundred days out of the year she should be disposed of, and one which can be obtained in her place, says a contributor to Suburban Life.

In the poultry world, we hear much of the general purpose fowl corresponding to the dual purpose breeds in cattle. By these terms are meant that the breeds of fowls classed as general purpose fowls are good layers, as well as good producers of flesh, just as the dual purpose cow is a good milk producer, as well as a fairly good beef breed. But you will notice that the best dairy herd is not the dual purpose herd, and you will notice that the suburban who is the owner of one cow never keeps one coming under this classification. If he has room at all to keep a cow, he wants the one that will give the richest and the most milk, and he keeps a Jersey or Guernsey, and not one that will lay on fat and do to butcher some time in the future.

The Brown Leghorn corresponds to the Jersey cow. She is the final word in persistent and heavy egg production, under any and all circumstances under which fowls are kept. In 1834, the first Leghorns were imported into the country, called then Red Italians, but later changed to Brown Leghorns, after interest developed in their wonderful egg-laying qualities, and the name of the port in Italy from which they came became known. Since then, the other varieties of Leghorns have originated from flocks of Brown Leghorns in this country and England. Not until the advent of the Brown Leghorn did the egg industry in this country amount to anything, and all the popular American breeds of today which lay any claim at

all to egg-producing qualities obtained them by a cross with the Leghorn.

A flock of Leghorn hens will be good until the fourth year. They are non-sitters, and lay in winter as well as summer. The color of their plumage is especially adapted to the needs of the city or town poultry keeper, as soot and smoke do not soil their plumage, and they always look bright and clean.

The Leghorn can lay more eggs from a given amount of food consumed than any other breed. True, they require a good enclosure; but the first cost of a good enclosure is a small item in comparison with the large feed bills and fewer eggs of the heavier breeds. For 10 years I have kept Leghorns within the small confines of a city back lot, with a six-foot wire netting, and never have any trouble.

Should the back-yard poultry-raiser desire early flocks, and have room to raise a few each year for his own table, the best plan to pursue is to purchase baby chicks of some of the very heavy breeds, such as Brahmas, Langshans, Cochins or Orpingtons. A few Leghorn chicks can be raised in town equally as well as any of the other breeds, but too many should not be attempted in any breed. They are as active and alert as baby quail, and about as hard to catch, should you desire to place your hand upon them. But offer to treat them as a pet should be treated—offer them some food in your hand—and see how quickly they all respond to your kindness.

A Leghorn pullet hatched on the same date that a pullet of any of the heavier breeds is hatched will lay enough eggs to buy the heavier pullet by the time Miss Heavyweight lays her first egg. The breed that lays is the breed that pays! In season and out of season, the Brown Leghorn fills the egg baskets.

WOMAN HELPS CLEAN UP A CITY

Miss Murphy's successful work in Chicago

WHEN Miss Anna Murphy passed the civil service examinations in Chicago, and applied for a position as ward superintendent of street cleaning, she was placed in charge of the nineteenth, the largest and dirtiest ward in the city. The authorities "higher up" knew that the undertaking was too much for most of the men who aspired to the office, but Miss Murphy taught them some lessons in street cleaning. The story of her success is told by Octavia Roberts in the American Magazine, where we read:

They gave her an office, a broken-down old dwelling house near the stock yards, allowed her an appropriation that was all too small for the work to be done, and left the work for her judgment. She went about cleaning up the ward exactly as a good housekeeper would go about cleaning up a house, left in bad order by the last tenants. To begin with, she had 10 square miles to look after. And this area embraced everything from farm lands to the stock yards. Very few of the streets and none of the alleys were paved. Many of these streets were under water more than half the year. Others were paved with rotting cedar blocks.

A beginning had to be made somewhere, so she started on the alleys. She had her men bring out incinerators, and gave them orders to burn the trash, kneed deep. She didn't do as men do with janitors either, give a general order and retire to pleasant scenes; she did as a good housekeeper does when she bosses a man-of-all-work—gathered up her skirts, stood over her employees, and saw that nothing was slighted.

Next she had the barns and fences whitewashed. Then she established the custom of garbage cans, two for each family. Directions for the separation of waste were printed, by her orders, in three languages, and hung in every kitchen. When she found, then, that the foreign women were still careless about the condition of the alley, she had those

buckets carried into their own back yards. "You see, if their yard is filthy it reflects on them," she reasoned, "instead of on the city." This measure was effective from the first.

A year has passed since Anna Murphy took charge of her vast district, much yet remains to be done, but any one will tell you that she has accomplished wonders. To do so she has worked hard. Every morning at 7 she has been at her office starting out from 15 to 18 men on their rounds. Big, burly fellows most of them, yet their discipline is the least of her troubles. "I have men working for me," she said, "so good and faithful I'd fight through the city hall to keep them with me."

When she is asked how she won their allegiance, she says thoughtfully, "I have always tried to make them feel we were working in a common cause. And I let them know when I am pleased."

This is an age when women are invading many fields of work hitherto closed to them. The ultimate decision as to their right to engage in the new occupations will not rest on either argument or prejudice, there is always in the end but one test: the quality of the work itself. Judged by the standard that Anna Murphy has set as a ward superintendent, the municipal housewife has come to stay.

PLEASANT CHANGE

Crab meat au gratin is a pleasant change from deviled crab, says a Washington Herald writer. Mix the crab flakes with a cream sauce, highly seasoned with cayenne, a little nutmeg, chopped parsley and a teaspoonful of mustard rubbed into the butter and four thickening. Fill individual baking dishes, sprinkle with grated parmesan and dots of butter, and cook in the oven until a delicate brown.

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—Residence Concord; married; Al experience and reference; \$18. Mention No. 7350. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged); 8 Kneeland st., Boston. Tel. 67-2600.

TEAMFINDER—25, married, resident Springfield, 17, references and wages \$18-\$32; mention 7350. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged); 8 Kneeland st., Boston. Tel. 67-2600.

STUDENT—An experienced solo clarinetist, wishes employment for the summer; wages \$18-\$22; 174 Irving. Address RAS DESPOTES, 16 Highland Ave., Roxbury, Mass.

TEACHER of violin (Joachim method), with 15 years' experience, conductor of Symphonic Orchestra, 67 Westland st. apt. 5, Boston.

TEAMSTER (41, residence Weymouth, Tel. 67-5118; mention 7350. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged); 8 Kneeland st., Boston. Tel. 67-2600.

TEACHER, LITTLE ROCK, N. D., 29 (24); single; 18; served 9 years' apprenticeship in Sweden. Mention No. 7350. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged); 8 Kneeland st., Boston. Tel. 67-2600.

TUTOR—Frenchman not long in U. S.; with 15 years' education and experience in private family as tutor to children and music lessons for children. MOUAT, Mountain av., Melrose, Mass.

UPHOLSTERER (50)—Residence town; married; 25. Mention No. 7350. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged); 8 Kneeland st., Boston. Tel. 67-2600.

WIREMAN (37), supervisor (37, resident Cambridge, single), \$25-\$40 month; mention 7350. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged); 8 Kneeland st., Boston. Tel. 67-2600.

WIRELESS OPERATOR (18), high school graduate, wishes summer position on boat or in office; wages \$18-\$22; mention 7350. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged); 8 Kneeland st., Boston. Tel. 67-2600.

YOUNG MAN (18), good, willing worker, wishes position in office or factory. JAMES J. GATELY, 222 Eustice Roxbury, Mass.

YOUNG MAN who knows French, English, and Spanish, desires position in office or factory. CENZO, Essex St. Postoffice, Boston.

YOUNG MAN (19), good address, willing position in office; no concern; a knowledge of typewriting. JOHN R. KASPER, 31 Babcock st., Malden.

YOUNG MARRIED MAN with 5 years' experience in receiving and shipping, was position; willing to work at any place. J. W. KENNEL, 10 Granville Cambridge, Mass.

YOUNG MAN (21, colored) desires respectable work outside preferred; good references. FERRIS, 225 Adams, Tel. 67-2600.

YOUNG MAN wishes employment during summer months; experience in bank work; 21, desires position in office or factory; no necessary; J. J. BUTTS, 60 Spr. Park, Tel. 67-2600.

YOUNG MAN (21), with good position summer hotel or clubhouse, or any of good place; seashore preferred. FRANK J. HERRIER, 49 Johnson st., Lynn.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE

ASSISTANT—Well-known young English woman would like position in apartment or office; wages \$18-\$22; mention 7350. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged); 8 Kneeland st., Boston. Tel. 67-2600.

ATTENDANT—HOUSEKEEPER—Wishes position with elderly person preferred. MISS ADA SCHASE, 367 Warren st., A. B.

ATTENDANT or housekeeper—Position wanted with elderly couple; best reference. CLARA A. PINKO, Highland and Franklin, Tel. 67-2600.

ATTENDANT, chambermaid or governess (25, single, residence Walpole, 85; no concern; 24, residence Weymouth, 10; wages \$18-\$22; 3 Kneeland st., Boston; Tel. 67-2600.

ATTENDANT, trained and experienced in all references. LAURENCE, 1700 M. MARTON, 32 Copeland st., Roxbury, Mass. Hutchins.

ATTENDANT—HOUSEKEEPER—Capable, experienced, with references, wishes position; good permanent home especially desired. MISS CLARA J. HARRIS, 100 Westmoreland, Tel. 67-2600.

ATTENDANT—YOUNG WOMAN (24), desires position; cheerful disposition, good references; practical worker; references. NO SARAH, 230 STATE FREE Westford, Mass.

BOOKKEEPER and SCHOOL TEACHER—Wishes position; references. LAURENCE, 1700 M. MARTON, 32 Copeland st., Roxbury, Mass. Hutchins.

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BOOKKEEPER and office work (22, good residence city); \$10; mention 7350. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged); 8 Kneeland st., Boston; Tel. 67-2600.

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BOOKKEEPER 10 years' experience; typewriter, no stenography; present salary \$18-\$22; 100 Westmoreland, Tel. 67-2600.

CARETAKER—Woman of refinement and good address, wishes position as caretaker of house where people are away; as housekeeper for elderly person; wages \$18-\$22; 100 Westmoreland, Tel. 67-2600.

CASHIER and office work, resident Brookline; single; \$10 to start. Mention 7350. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged); 8 Kneeland st., Boston. Tel. 67-2600.

CASHIER, resident; young woman with references; wages \$18-\$22; mention 7350. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged); 8 Kneeland st., Boston. Tel. 67-2600.

CASHIER or demonstrator (22, married, residence Boston); \$3-\$12; mention 7350. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged); 8 Kneeland st., Boston; Tel. 67-2600.

CHAMBERMAID (37, single, resident Waltham); \$3.50-\$4 week, board and room; mention 7350. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged); 8 Kneeland st., Boston. Tel. 67-2600.

CLERICAL—Young lady (22), 1½ years' business experience, desires clerical position in office; willing to go anywhere; salary \$18-\$22; 100 Westmoreland, Tel. 67-2600.

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COMPANION or ATTENDANT to elderly person or child (French); experience excellent references. MISS EUGENIE BOURGEOIS (French), 28 Appleton Boston.

COMPANION-SECRETARY—Competent young woman wishes position. MISS HUSBAND, 29 Meigs st., Cambridge, Mass.

COMPANION—Woman would like position with family going away for summer not as servant, more as companion; both would be preferred. MISS T. MANN, Box 152, Sharon, Mass.

COMPANION—Middle-aged woman (French), with references, wishes position as housekeeper for small family; elderly person preferred; reliable; home mass of references. MISS BELEN JACKSON, W. Brookline st., Boston.

For a free advertisement write your "wants" on separate piece of paper and attach it to blank at top of page 2.

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COOK—Capable colored girl desires work at cooking; references furnished. MRS. CASTLE, EMP. AGENCY, 575 Massachusetts ave., Cambridge, Mass. Tel. 2-4-20.

COOK, competent, good manner, also experienced in waiting, desires position. MISS LARKIN, EMP. OFFICE, 82 Berkeley st., Boston. Tel. 2301-M.

COOK AND SECOND MAID—Situations wanted by neat, reliable and thoroughly competent maid; seashore or country. MISS MCGHEE, EMP. OFFICE, 126 Massachusetts ave., Cambridge, Mass. Tel. 2304-W.

COOK AND SECOND—Two capable girls desire positions together; best references furnished. MRS. CASTLE, EMP. AGENCY, 575 Massachusetts ave., Cambridge, Mass. Tel. 2304-W.

DRESSMAKER, experienced, wishes position at beach or country for summer; seashore preferred. MISS ESTELLE MURPHY, 1140 Columbus av., Roxbury, Mass.

DRESSMAKER, experienced, would go with family for the summer as seamstress or out by day; shirt waists, gowns. M. CORNELL, 154 Newton st., Boston. Tel. 833-B Tremont.

DRESSMAKER AND SEAMSTRESS—Competent young woman desires position by day or week; references furnished. MISS MCGHEE, EMP. OFFICE, 126 Massachusetts ave., Cambridge, Mass. Tel. 2304-W.

GENERAL HOUSEWORK or cooking wanted by thoroughly reliable girl; references furnished. MRS. CASTLE, EMP. AGENCY, 575 Massachusetts ave., Cambridge, Mass. Tel. 2304-W.

GENERAL HOUSEWORK GIRL wants situation; 40 weeks. MISS JULIA A. FINE, 8 Buckman st., Boston.

GENERAL MAID (colored) wants position in small family; good cook and general worker; 40; go to home or mountain; good references. HARRY D. COLEMAN, EMP. BUREAU, 13 Boylston st., rm. 23, Cambridge, Mass.

GENERAL MAID, experienced, wishes position. MISS LARKIN, EMP. OFFICE, 82 Berkeley st., Boston. Tel. 2301-M.

GENERAL COOK—Colored woman wishes employment; day, week, or month; cleaning or cooking. C. ALLISON, 64 Sawyer st., Boston.

GENERAL WORK—Reliable woman wants day work; good references. SARAH DILL, 122 Morrison av., W. Somerville, Mass.

GENERAL WORK wanted by very competent maid. Apply to MISS MCGHEE, EMP. OFFICE, 126 Massachusetts ave., Cambridge, Mass. Tel. 2304-W.

GENERAL WORK—Woman wants work by the day, washing, ironing, accommodation or taking care of household; good references. MRS. J. COLEMAN, 140 Northampton st., Roxbury, Mass.

GIRL (high school) wants position for summer; light housework or as nursery-maid; near Boston. ALICE GUSTAFSON, Telmar st., Boston.

GOVERNESS or companion—High school girl, valedictorian, speaking French and English, wants situation; Protestant family; best references. ESTHER E. CARR, 150 Grover rd., Jamaica Plain, Mass.

HIGH SCHOOL GIRL wishes position as nursery-maid; references furnished; best of references. MISS VIOLET MCKENZIE, Townsend Center, Box 124, Mass.

HOUSEKEEPER—Middle-aged American woman wishes position in family of one or two adults; in country; no cards answered. MRS. C. MANN, 145 Concord st., Boston.

HOUSEKEEPER—American Protestant woman (40), educated, refined, economical, reliable, wants position in small family, adults. Phone or call, 7-9 p. m. only. C. G. BARRY, 333 Haymarket, Boston.

HOUSEKEEPER—Middle-aged, refined American woman wishes position in family of 1 or 2 adults. Apply letter only. MRS. MANN, 145 Concord st., Boston.

HOUSEKEEPER—Woman, mature, refined and capable, desires position in family; good home considered rather than large salary. MISS A. F. PERRY, 48 Rutland st., Boston.

HOUSEKEEPER—American woman wishes employment as housekeeper; light duties for pleasant home and small compensation. MRS. J. H. SANBORN, 25 Magline st., Cambridge, Mass.

HOUSEKEEPER—American woman desires position as housekeeper or companion; assist in light housework or like employment. MRS. J. H. SANBORN, 25 Magline st., Cambridge, Mass.

HOUSEKEEPER—Woman wants position as housekeeper or to do general work in small family; references furnished; can be with her; elderly people preferred. MRS. A. J. HALL, 242 Alfred st., Biddeford, Me.

HOUSEWORK by American Protestant woman; willing and capable; can go anywhere, country, or city. MRS. R. WOOD, general delivery, Woburn, Mass. 17.

HOUSEWORK wanted by Swedish woman with 12 years; good plain cook and laundress; references furnished. MRS. ANNE, 127 Charles st., Boston.

KITCHEN MAID, experienced, wishes position. MISS LARKIN, EMP. OFFICE, 82 Berkeley st., Boston. Tel. 2301-M.

KITCHEN WOMAN of experience, middle-aged, married, desires position. JUNE J. PERKINS, EMP. AGENCY, 110 N. H.

LADY MAID—Refined young woman, who understands hairdressing and manicuring, desires position; willing to travel; or will care for child under 2 years. MISS EMMA WEALER, 823 1/2 Niagara st., Buffalo, N. Y.

LAUNDRESS wishes employment at home. MRS. W. WARD, suite 4, 18 Norway st., Boston.

LAUNDRESS (French) would like work to take home; speaks German and English; best references. MRS. RAY, 109 Warren st., Boston.

LAUNDRESS, first-class, wishes position; city or country; best references. MISS LARKIN, EMP. OFFICE, 82 Berkeley st., Boston. Tel. 2301-M.

LINGUIST wishes position with family at seashore or traveling; teach languages, French, German, Spanish; conversant with personally or letter. MRS. M. J. WALSH, 2 Westland av., Suite 35, Boston.

MAID—Colored girl wishes position as chamber maid or general maid; go home nights. VIOLET A. WATERS, 25 Holbrook st., Boston.

MAID—American Protestant woman wishes position as companion to elderly lady; thoroughly competent. ABIE E. GREENE, 23 Garry st., Cambridge, Mass. Phone 2368-M.

MAID—Colored woman wishes position as chambermaid; 30 weeks. HATTIE E. GREENE, 26 Buckingham st., Boston.

MAID—Colored girl, good cook or housemaid, desires position. MISS NELSON, 20 Warwick st., Boston.

MAIDS—Two colored girls (cook and chambermaid) wish positions for summer. MISS HAZZIE SHACKLEFORD, 41 Hammond st., Boston.

MAID—Neat colored girl wishes position as chambermaid or waitress; go away for summer; hotel or boarding house. M. JONES, 676 Shawmut av., Boston.

MAN AND WIFE (colored) would like summer position; wife cook and maid inside and out. HENRY INKIN, 674 Shawmut av., Boston.

MATRON, saleslady at hotel housekeeper (40); widow; 812; good references. MRS. J. H. SANBORN, 25 Magline st., Cambridge, Mass. Tel. 2304-W.

BOSTON AND N. E.

SITUATIONS WANTED-FEMALE

MAN AND WIFE, with 4 children, wish positions; man as chauffeur, careful driver, comfortable home and fair pay for right party. JOSEPH STAEGER, 426 W. Lincoln st., Mt. Vernon, N. Y.

HOUSEKEEPER (Protestant) wanted for private home; must be good cook and comfortable home and fair pay for right party. JOSEPH STAEGER, 426 W. Lincoln st., Mt. Vernon, N. Y.

LAW STENOGRAPHER, phonograph, 820. AMERICAN STENOGRAPHIC EXCHANGE, 320 Broadway, New York.

NECKBANDERS, experienced, wanted on high grade shirts; steady work, highest prices; thread and machines furnished free. MANHATTAN SHIRT CO., P. O. Box 154, N. Y.

WOMAN, respectable, honest, willing to be housekeeper and care for children; good wages, room and board. C. A. TAYLOR, 1700 Lombard st., Philadelphia, Pa.

WOMAN COOK wanted at once for high-class boarding house; 50 people; \$12 per week. MISS M. D. CHAMBERLAIN, 31 S. Main st., Rochester, N. Y.

WORKING HOUSEKEEPER, thoroughly reliable for rooming house; pleasant home for small family; fair wages. References. MRS. A. C. ADELA, 41 W. 21st st., New York city.

EASTERN STATES

HELP WANTED-FEMALE

ATTENDANT, experienced, wishes position as attendant; references furnished. HAM, 19 Audrey av., Mt. Vernon, N. Y.

BINDER PORTER wishes steady position; well experienced general binder; references furnished. GEORGE WITTMAN, 79 Oliver st., New York city.

BOOKKEEPER—Middle-aged man desires position as bookkeeper, office clerk or practical chemist in factory; moderate salary. J. MAIER, 102 Eleventh st., New York city.

BUSINESS MANAGER AND SALESMAN desires position in business; references furnished. FRANK MCGHEE, 1226 Ontario st., Philadelphia, Pa.

CHAUFFEUR—Three years' city experience; first-class mechanic (37); German; married; JACOB WELLS, 3700 Broadway, New York.

CHAUFFEUR, careful, wants position in a car; experienced; references furnished. CHARLES DUNNE, 73 Henry st., Brooklyn, N. Y.

CHAUFFEUR (25), single, temperate, conscientious, wishes position as chauffeur with high-class American car; desires position with private family. GEO. D. LARSEN, 100 West 14th st., New York.

CHAUFFEUR (22) employed in garage, wishes position with private family; references furnished. WEST GREVE, 476 48th st., South Brooklyn, N. Y.

CHAUFFEUR (20), 7 years' experience, can do all repairs; wishes position, speaks German and English; willing to travel. WALTER SCHOFER, 4522 No. Bodine st., Philadelphia.

CHAUFFEUR—Experienced mechanic, drive any car; best references. ALBERT LENKIN, 144 Broadway, New York.

COMPANION—Refined Englishman (30) desires position as gentleman's companion; willing to travel; references. W. JAMES, 100 West 14th st., New York.

COUPLE, young Norwegians, excellent workers, want positions with private family; bachelors; references. GUL. BRANDSEN, 437 State st., Brooklyn, N. Y.

ELDERLY MAN, reliable, of good habits, best references, wishes light position in hotel or small family, or place of any kind. J. M. DILLON, Farley Colony, Staten Island, N. Y.

GROCER—Middle-aged man of experience wants position as clerk or assistant in retail grocery store. HALEY, 63 West 18th st., New York.

DETROIT—Young man (19) wants position as clerk or assistant in retail grocery store. HALEY, 63 West 18th st., New York.

GENTLEMAN, cultured, credentials, financial responsibility, 20 years' experience, desires position as salesman, desires position as salesman, desires position as salesman. J. M. DILLON, Farley Colony, Staten Island, N. Y.

JANITOR, handy with tools, clean and neat; no basement rooms; not less than \$100 per month. MILLSAUGH, 150 Patchen av., Brooklyn, N. Y.

MACHINIST, all-round, wants position with reliable firm; eight years' experience on new and repair work; steady. FRED B. BROWN, 100 West 14th st., New York.

MANAGER—Former hotel proprietor, 10 years' experience, wants position as hotel manager; references furnished. W. C. RICHARDSON, 1424 Girard av., Philadelphia.

NOTARY PUBLIC and clerical work. Young man, high school graduate, wishes position; has experience and good references. J. H. SCHUBERT, 1511 South 9th st., Philadelphia.

RELIABLE YOUNG MAN (27) desires position with prospects; good public school education; can do clerical work; best references. FRANK E. GRUNHART, 3005 Bedford av., Pittsburgh, Pa.

SALESMAN—A New England man (32) would like to travel for a well established house; best of references; apply by letter only. W. S. WATSON, 320 Owen ave., Lansdowne, Pa.

SALESMAN—Desires position; dry goods, men's furnishings or haberdashery shop; references furnished. GOULD, 248 W. 17th st., New York.

SALESMAN—Able, experienced gentleman wants position as salesman; references furnished. OWEN, 512 W. Meville st., Logan, Philadelphia.

SALESMAN—Thoroughly experienced, clean record, solid associations, WM. C. RICHARDSON, 1424 Girard av., Philadelphia.

SECRETARY—Conscientious business man will act as secretary, execute any confidential commission, or take full charge of business details. WILLIAM SOLENS, 210 4th av., New York city.

SPECIALTY SALESMAN, experienced, desires position to handle proposition; Philadelphia and contiguous territory. WM. C. RICHARDSON, 1424 Girard av., Philadelphia.

SECRETARY—Conscientious business man will act as secretary, execute any confidential commission, or take full charge of business details. WILLIAM SOLENS, 210 4th av., New York city.

WATCHMAN, fireman, experienced, wishes position; best references. EDWARD MOLL, 2630 Silver st., Philadelphia.

YOUNG MAN—Clothing salesman, window trimmer, desires position in store of city; best references. F. E. MYERS, 2232 Cedar st., Philadelphia.

YOUNG MAN (27) desires position at once, where work and reliability are appreciated; selling experience. BERNARD MCARTLAND, 1380 Third av., New York.

YOUNG MAN (19), served 2 1/2 years' apprenticeship as cabinet maker in Switzerland, hand, speaking 3 languages, wants position. Apply. FREDERICK DEGENER, Richboro, Pa., R. D. No. 19.

YOUNG MAN, neat appearance, wishes position, fruit farm or general country store. JOHN MAYNARD, 1509 Hull st., Brooklyn, N. Y.

YOUNG MAN (22), neat appearance and luster, wishes outside work; experienced. LUTZ, 3747 N. Franklin st., Philadelphia.

SITUATIONS WANTED-MALE

ATTENDANT, experienced, wishes position as attendant; references furnished. HAM, 19 Audrey av., Mt. Vernon, N. Y.

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YOUNG MAN (22), neat appearance and luster, wishes outside work; experienced. LUTZ, 3747 N. Franklin st., Philadelphia.

EASTERN STATES

HELP WANTED-MALE

BOOK SALESMAN, first-class, to handle leads on the New Century dictionary. Write to THE CENTURY CO., 110 N. 4th st., New York.

DRAPESMEN (mechanical), experienced in design of motors, generators and detail apparatus such as controllers, switchboards, etc. References furnished. WESTINGHOUSE ELECTRIC & MFG. CO., chief clerk, engineering department, 400 Broad St., New York.

ELECTRIC WELDER wanted. Write or apply. WELTZEN & FOSTER, 3700 Broadway, New York.

LOCAL REPRESENTATIVE for Everybody's Delicatessen and Adventure; a good, steady worker can earn good salary. Write to THE DELICATESSEN PUBLISHING CO., Butterfield bldg., New York.

MANAGERS understanding placing large loans or bonds issues on railroad and industrial securities; references furnished. The East. ROBERT E. CAVETTE, suite 1514, 220 Fifth av., New York.

ORDER CLERK—Up-town in New York; 10 weeks. AMERICAN STENOGRAPHIC EXCHANGE, 320 Broadway, New York.

TUTOR wanted to lead club of young boys in outdoor sports; 10 weeks; write qualifications. F. SCHWED, Greenwood av., Far Rockaway, N. Y.

HELP WANTED-FEMALE

BOOKKEEPER and stenographer, \$12.15. AMERICAN STENOGRAPHIC EXCHANGE, 320 Broadway, New York.

FANCY FEATHER PASTERS—Accustomed to highest class work; steady employment. Apply by letter only. E. B. GOODMAN & CO., Inc., 14 E. 32nd st., New York.

FANCY OSTRICH MAKERS wanted, accustomed to highest class work; steady employment. Apply by letter only. E. B. GOODMAN & CO., Inc., 14 E. 32nd st., New York.

ATTENDANT—Position wanted as attendant to elderly lady, or as housekeeper for small family; references. MRS. HAN, 407 Hamilton st., Brooklyn, N. Y.

EASTERN STATES

SITUATIONS WANTED-FEMALE

COMPANION-ATTENDANT to lady for summer out of town; mountains, seashore or traveling. MISS EMMA MAGUIRE, 16 Manhattan av., New York; tel. 4845 River.

CHILDREN'S ATTENDANT—Refined, competent Swiss woman desires position; speaks German, French and English; best references. CAROLINE HAUER, 424 9th st., Brooklyn, N. Y.

CLERICAL—Young woman of refinement wants position of trust; clerical work preferred; eight years' experience in office work. M. LOUISE BANCER, 6021 Christian st., Philadelphia.

COLLEGE GRADUATE with many years' experience as a stenographer, desires clerical position with business house or in some branch of social work where executive ability is required. MISS S. L. OLLER, Van Dyck Studios, New York.

COMPANION—By refined lady, for the summer, position as companion; can do plain sewing or light duties; good home and child; references exchanged. ROSE HALL, 142 Hornell st., Hornell, N. Y.

COMPANION—Lady (German Protestant) desires position as companion; references furnished. MRS. A. C. ADELA, 41 W. 21st st., New York city.

COMPANION—Refined Christian woman (38) wishes position as companion to lady; references furnished. MISS LOVEDAY, care of John Hospital, Sister Benedictine, 123rd St., New York.

COMPANION—American young woman (22) wishes situation as companion, secretary, or stenographer. References. 164 Woodworth av., Yonkers, N. Y.

COMPANION or attendant wanted; references. MISS LOVEDAY, care of John Hospital, Sister Benedictine, 123rd St., New York.

COUPLE, young Norwegians, excellent workers, want positions with private family; bachelors or institution; moderate wages. References. GUL. BRANDSEN, 437 State st., Brooklyn, N. Y.

DRESSMAKER, first-class, 7 years' experience, willing to accept position by the day; experience in making, repairing, and remodeling. MRS. E. GARDNER, 16 W. 31st st., New York.

HOUSEKEEPER—American woman desires position as housekeeper or companion; willing to assist in any way desired. MRS. J. H. SANBORN, 25 Magline st., Cambridge, Mass.

GIRL (18) wishes position as office assistant; good references. ANNA HURLEY, 1541 Av. A., New York.

HOUSEKEEPER—Young woman (American), capable, wishes position as housekeeper; references furnished. MRS. TRENHOLM, 153 West 6th st., New York.

HOUSEKEEPER or charge of linen room—Position wanted by lady, refined, middle-aged, references. MRS. HAYDEN, 2632 South 22d st., New York.

HOUSEMAID or mother's helper—Position wanted by capable young woman with experience in making, repairing, and remodeling. MRS. BERTHA GRA, 153 West 6th st., New York.

LAUNDRESS wishes employment at home; also general work by the day. JULIA HARKWELL, 230 W. 62nd st., New York.

MAID, experienced, wishes position to go to Europe; speaks several languages; accustomed to take all responsibilities. References. MARION, 210 West 101st st., New York.

MANICURIST—Refined colored girl, experienced in manicuring, wishes position as manicurist; references furnished. SARAH V. MITCHELL, 226 W. 11th st., New York.

MILLINERY DESIGNER desires position in or near New York city; wide experience in buying for European houses; references. HALEY, 63 West 18th st., New York.

MOTHERS HELPER—New England woman, wishes position as mother's helper; references furnished. HEDDEN, 41 East 34th st., New York city.

MOTHERS HELPER—Position wanted by young lady (German). ELIZABETH ANNE, 434 st., New York.

NURSERYMAID—Position wanted as attendant to baby or nursing child; experience in nursing, during last 10 months; change. MRS. S. REISE, Phillips Manor, Taylorsville, Tenn.

PIANIST—Young woman, 8 years' experience in theater orchestra work, wishes position, hotel or theater; excellent accompanist; references furnished. MISS VICTORIA WESTROCK, 5810 Wilcox av., Philadelphia.

SECRETARY—Young woman with large corporation, thoroughly competent and reliable; references furnished. MISS L. M. MOOREHEAD, 505 W. 143rd st., New York city.

STENOGRAPHER, educated and refined, 5 years' experience, desires position at the seashore for the summer. LILLIAN COLLIER, room 80, 20 Vesey st., New York city.

TEACHER, experienced, graduated in child psychology and grade work; desires position for July and August; fitted to take charge of children in parents' absence. References. MISS A. J. WORKMAN, 108 Wiloughby av., Brooklyn, N. Y.

TUTOR—Position wanted as tutor in private home; references furnished. MRS. J. H. SANBORN, 25 Magline st., Cambridge, Mass.

TYPIST, experienced, desires employment on manuscript work. MISS D. A. WET, 100 West 14th st., New York.

SITUATIONS WANTED-MALE

ATTENDANT—Graduate, seven years' experience; best references; will leave city. FREDERICK, 1533 10th St., New York.

BOOKKEEPER AND STENOGRAPHER, 18 years' experience; references. MRS. TRENHOLM, 153 West 6th st., New York.

COUPLE, young Norwegians, excellent workers, want positions with private family; bachelors or institution; moderate wages. References. GUL. BRANDSEN, 437 State st., Brooklyn, N. Y.

DRESSMAKER, first-class, 7 years' experience, willing to accept position by the day; experience in making, repairing, and remodeling. MRS. E. GARDNER, 16 W. 31st st., New York.

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TYPIST, experienced, desires employment on manuscript work. MISS D. A. WET, 100 West 14th st., New York.

CENTRAL STATES

HELP WANTED-MALE

BARBER wanted; first-class; salary \$10 per month; references. Address: MRS. M. PARKER, 370 Lake av., Chicago.

CLERKS—Wanted in large real estate office; bright young men; some knowledge of bookkeeping; typewriting; \$10 to start. Address: E. H. WILLARD, 1408 S. Dearborn, Chicago.

FARMER—Man and wife, or 2 men; must understand farming; good wages to reliable; references. Address: F. D. BROWN, 100 West 14th st., New York.

FARMER—Graded man wanted to work by month or year and live in house. Address: F. D. BROWN, 100 West 14th st., New York.

MANAGERS understanding placing large loans or bonds issues on railroad and industrial securities; references furnished. The East. ROBERT E. CAVETTE, suite 1514, 220 Fifth av., New York.

PLUMBERS—Two first-class journeymen; will pay \$4 per day of 8 hours; steady employment to study men. W. J. SINGER, 100 West 14th st., New York.

SINGER—Wanted, a high-class singer for moving picture theater; good wages; references. Address: VARIETY THEATRE, Chicago, Ill.

TAILOR wanted, first-class, on ladies' coats; also skirt and waist makers. NIMMANS bldg., Davenport, Ia.

TWO-THIRDS wanted, ambitious to finish his time in well equipped office with learn manufacturing business; excellent future, with right people. WM. SCHWILTZ, 111 E. 22d St., New York.

HELP WANTED-MALE

COMPANION—Refined woman would like to travel with family; references. MRS. J. H. SANBORN, 25 Magline st., Cambridge, Mass.

COMPANION—Position wanted for summer or longer as companion or secretary by young lady; references. MISS VERA REVER, 100 West 14th st., New York.

COMPANION—Refined woman would like to travel with family; references. MRS. J. H. SANBORN, 25 Magline st., Cambridge, Mass.

DEPARTMENT STORE BUYER and manager desires to make change; go anywhere in U. S. but prefers western or coast location; competent, trustworthy and industrious; highest class references furnished. Address: ROBERT E. CAVETTE, suite 1514, 220 Fifth av., New York.

GENERAL OFFICE WORK wanted—Experienced in filing, looking after details, etc.; rapid, accurate and thorough in all details; references. Address: MISS E. L. TAYLOR, 2019 Monroe av., Chicago; tel. Hyde Park 6196.

GOVERNESS—Young teacher desires position for the summer. MATILDA GREEN, 1400 Madison st., Chicago, Ill.

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HELP WANTED-FEMALE

ASSISTANT—Wanted, middle-aged woman, a desirable good home in one of Chicago's suburbs; one willing to care for girl of 6; references. Address by letter only. M. A. FOUNTAIN, 308 S. Dearborn st., Chicago.

COOK—Wanted, woman to help cook during summer; place beautifully located in the mountains. MRS. MAGGIE PRATT, Fayetteville, Ark. Box 374, 11.

COOK and general work in small family; good wages; no washing. F. C. BANCROFT, 305 Spencer av., Norwood, Mass. Tel. Elm 1514X.

DRESSMAKER, thoroughly experienced, wanted to cut and fit in first-class small shop; also tailor and helper; permanent position for the right party; Protestant. F. FIELD, 1407 East 34th st., Chicago (24th floor); tel. Chicago 1236.

MAID—Wanted, good girl for general housework in small family; must be neat, clean, and reliable. Hermitage, 1500 N. Dearborn, Chicago. Phone Edgewater 1236.

MAID—Wanted, experienced girl for general housework where nursery maid is not required; references. J. R. BEARDSLEY, 1451 E. 50th st., Chicago. Tel. Kenwood 1545.

MOTHERS HELPER—Wanted, refined, reliable woman to assist in housework; references. MRS. J. H. SANBORN, 25 Magline st., Cambridge, Mass.

SALES-MAID, experienced, wanted for general housework; references. WILLIAMS, 420 East 43d st., Chicago.

SITUATIONS WANTED-MALE

ATTENDANT—Graduate, seven years' experience; best references; will leave city. FREDERICK, 1533 10th St., New York.

BOOKKEEPER AND STENOGRAPHER, 18 years' experience; references. MRS. TRENHOLM, 153 West 6th st., New York.

COUPLE, young Norwegians, excellent workers, want positions with private family; bachelors or institution; moderate wages. References. GUL. BRANDSEN, 437 State st., Brooklyn, N. Y.

DRESSMAKER, first-class, 7 years' experience, willing to accept position by the day; experience in making, repairing, and remodeling. MRS. E. GARDNER, 16 W. 31st st., New York.

HOUSEKEEPER—American woman desires position as housekeeper or companion; willing to assist in any way desired. MRS. J. H. SANBORN, 25 Magline st., Cambridge, Mass.

GIRL (18) wishes position as office assistant; good references. ANNA HURLEY, 1541 Av. A., New York.

HOUSEKEEPER—Young woman (American), capable, wishes position as housekeeper; references furnished. MRS. TRENHOLM, 153 West 6th st., New York.

HOUSEKEEPER or charge of linen room—Position wanted by lady, refined, middle-aged, references. MRS. HAYDEN, 2632 South 22d st., New York.

HOUSEMAID or mother's helper—Position wanted by capable young woman with experience in making, repairing, and remodeling. MRS. BERTHA GRA, 153 West 6th st., New York.

LAUNDRESS wishes employment at home; also general work by the day. JULIA HARKWELL, 230 W. 62nd st., New York.

MAID, experienced, wishes position to go to Europe; speaks several languages; accustomed to take all responsibilities. References. MARION, 210 West 101st st., New York.

MANICURIST—Refined colored girl, experienced in manicuring, wishes position as manicurist; references furnished. SARAH V. MITCHELL, 226 W. 11th st., New York.

MILLINERY DESIGNER desires position in or near New York city; wide experience in buying for European houses; references. HALEY, 63 West 18th st., New York.

MOTHERS HELPER—New England woman, wishes position as mother's helper; references furnished. HEDDEN, 41 East 34th st., New York city.

MOTHERS HELPER—Position wanted by young lady (German). ELIZABETH ANNE, 434 st., New York.

NURSERYMAID—Position wanted as attendant to baby or nursing child; experience in nursing, during last 10 months; change. MRS. S. REISE, Phillips Manor, Taylorsville, Tenn.

PIANIST—Young woman, 8 years' experience in theater orchestra work, wishes position, hotel or theater; excellent accompanist; references furnished. MISS VICTORIA WESTROCK, 5810 Wilcox av., Philadelphia.

SECRETARY—Young woman with large corporation, thoroughly competent and reliable; references furnished. MISS L. M. MOOREHEAD, 505 W. 143rd st., New York city.

STENOGRAPHER, educated and refined, 5 years' experience, desires position at the seashore for the summer. LILLIAN COLLIER, room 80, 20 Vesey st., New York city.

TEACHER, experienced, graduated in child psychology and grade work; desires position for July and August; fitted to take charge of children in parents' absence. References. MISS A. J. WORKMAN, 108 Wiloughby av., Brooklyn, N. Y.

TUTOR—Position wanted as tutor in private home; references furnished. MRS. J. H. SANBORN, 25 Magline st., Cambridge, Mass.

TYPIST, experienced, desires employment on manuscript work. MISS D. A. WET, 100 West 14th st., New York.

SITUATIONS WANTED-MALE

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WHAT THE SHEARS SAY

THE RURAL VIEWPOINT

"What are these society people we hear about?" asked Mr. Cornselle.
"I dunno," replied the farmer; "but as near as I can make out they're jes' folks that make a regular habit o' wearin' their Sunday clothes every day."—Washington Star.

CONSTANT ACTIVITY

"Do you believe politics make strange bedfellows?"
"Not these days," replied Senator Sorghum. "Politics doesn't give a man a chance to sleep at all."—Washington Star.

AND ACCEPTS ALL ADVICE

"What an amateur gardener he is!"
"What's the matter?"
"He actually buys the tools that he can just as well borrow."—Detroit Free Press.

SHOWED EXPERIENCE

Chapman—Reas, is that young man who called on you last night an auctioneer?
Reas—Why so?
Chapman—He talks like one. He put up that going bluff for about half an hour.—Chicago Examiner.

WHISKERS VS. HAMLET

Leading man in traveling company—We play Hamlet tonight, laddie, do we not?
Sub-manager—Yes, Mr. Montgomery. Leading man—Then I must borrow the sum of two pence!
Sub-manager—Why?
Leading man—I have four days' growth upon my chin. One cannot play Hamlet in a beard!
Sub-manager—Um—Well—We'll put on Macbeth!

HIS TENDENCY

"Professor, I know my boy is rather slow, but in the two years that you have

had charge of his education he must have developed a tendency in some direction or other. What occupation do you propose as a possible outlet for his energies, such as they are?"
"Well, sir, I think he is admirably fitted for taking moving pictures of a glacier."—Chicago Tribune.

DOING WELL

"How's your son getting on in college?"
"Great! They put him in as a pinch hitter the other day and he cleared the bases with a three-bagger."—Detroit Free Press.

LAWYER IN THREE DAYS

A member of the Chicago bar told this story at a lawyers' dinner in Indiana:

A farmer's son in Illinois conceived a desire to shine as a legal light. Accordingly he went to Springfield, where he accepted employment at a small sum from a fairly well known lawyer. At the end of three days' study he returned to the farm.

"Well, Bill, how'd ye like the law?" asked the father.
"It ain't what it's cracked up to be," responded Bill, gloomily. "I'm sorry I learned it."—Chicago Post.

CARRIED HIS LIGHT

"You got your start in politics by burning midnight oil?"
"Yes," replied Senator Sorghum. "I was one the busiest boys you ever saw in a torchlight procession."—Washington Star.

SAME OLD STORY

"Tis now I'm sighing for the camp
And daily wishing
For any spot where it is damp
Enough for fishing."
—Washington Herald.

FRANCHISE REFORM FOR PRUSSIA STILL REMAINS AN ISSUE

(Special to the Monitor)

BERLIN—The proposals of the National Liberals and Radicals in favor of a genuine franchise reform in Prussia, came up before the lower House recently, only to be defeated once again. That disappointment is expressed in all quarters but among the reactionary party, need not be stated. The Conservatives and Free Conservatives turned up in full number and their overwhelming majority carried the day. In order that no mistake should be made, the ballot was verbal, and 188 voices pronounced against universal, direct and secret form of voting, over 158 in favor of the reform.

The Radicals' demand was for the Reichstag electorate to be introduced in Prussia, which was summarily declined. Although it was supported by the Center, People's, Polish and Social Democratic parties. The matter will now remain as it was for a time, but certainly not for long. Already the Social Democrats are announcing vigorous ways and means of agitation against the prevailing system, once stigmatized by Bismarck himself as the most wretched of all systems, and which was even recently admitted by Herr von Heydebrand, the leader of the Conservatives, to be in need of some reform.

The final sitting of the upper House before rising for the holidays was the reverse of harmonious, in consequence of some statements of the minister of agriculture, Herr von Schorlemer, against the settlement of Polish Catholics in East Prussia, which he considered rendered the Germanizing of Posen more difficult. Herr Marx, on behalf of the Center party, retorted sharply, and expressed the indignation of his supporters that

AMERICAN RAILROAD MEN HIGHEST PAID SAYS REPORT

WASHINGTON—The bureau of railway economics has completed comparative study of railway wages in the United States and Europe and cost of living shows that the average daily compensation for 1910 in the United States was \$2.23; in United Kingdom, \$1.05; in Prussia-Hesse, 81 cents, and in Austria 89 cents.

The lowest paid employee in the United States, trackman, receives a greater compensation than many railway employees of France of higher grades. Compensation is two to three times as high in the United States as in Italy.

The average weekly pay of engineers in the United Kingdom in 1907 was \$11.17; of firemen, \$6.07. In the same year engineers on American railways received \$25.80, and firemen, \$15.24. In 1912, engineers and firemen in the United States are compensated two, three and four times as high as on English railways. The annual compensation of engineers in the United States now ranges from \$1100 in switching to \$2800 in passenger service, and of firemen from \$700 in switching to \$1700 in passenger service.

The annual compensation of engineers on two railways of France ranged in 1908 from \$305 to \$906, and of firemen from \$324 to \$395. In Italy engineers received in 1908 from \$381 to \$812 a year; firemen, from \$330 to \$475 a year.

The average compensation of engineers in the United States in 1908 was \$1335, of firemen, \$792. In Belgium engineers received in 1907 from \$23.10 to \$38.60 a month; firemen from \$17.37 to \$23.16 a month. In the United States in 1907, engineers averaged \$107.50 a month; firemen, \$63.50 a month.

Rental of a three or four-room house such words should have been uttered. The question of the Germanizing of the Poles is still acute and promises to become even more so.

is almost as high in Berlin, Paris or London as the United States, but in England and on the continent it generally runs from \$80 to \$90 a year less. The quantity of food and fuel estimated by the Board of Trade as standard consumption costs in the United States 17.8 per cent more than in France or in Germany, 35.3 per cent more than in Belgium, and 38 per cent more than in the United Kingdom.

It is estimated that while cost of living of a railway employee in the United States is less than 50 per cent higher than in the United Kingdom or on the continent, his compensation averages over twice as great.

LECTURER FINDS ORATORY DECLINE

(Special to the Monitor)

OXFORD, Eng.—The Romanes lecture was delivered in the Sheldonian theater, Oxford, by Dr. H. M. Butler, master of Trinity College, Cambridge, who chose as his subject "Lord Clitham as an Orator."

In the course of his lecture Dr. Butler said that so far as he could judge there was considerably less interest in oratory than existed some fifty years ago. It was less talked of, less read about, and less taught in the schools. Still in every free country true eloquence, like true poetry, could never cease to be. England expected it, and for a great while to come would continue to expect it from the most gifted and the most cultured of her youth.

CONSUL ARNOLD TRANSFERRED

NEW YORK—The American consul, Mr. Arnold, who has been transferred to Chefoo, has left for the latter place, says an Amoy (China) despatch to the New York Herald. An effort had been made to retain Mr. Arnold at Amoy by local Americans and prominent Chinese. The vice-consul, Mr. Brissel, has assumed the consul's official duties here.

ARMY AND NAVY NEWS

Navy Orders

Rear Admiral Lucien Young and Rear Admiral J. M. Helm, orders June 7 revoked.

Commander B. F. Hutchinson, detached naval academy, Annapolis, Md., to command the Wheeling.

Lieut. Commander A. B. Keating, to fitting out the Arkansas and on board when commissioned.

Lieut. H. L. Pence, to naval academy, Annapolis, Md.

Ensign F. E. Johnson, detached the Preble, to the Buffalo.

Ensign W. S. Nicholas, detached the Virginia, to the Ammen.

Ensign A. L. Ede, orders June 12 revoked; detached the Truxton, to the Preble.

Asst. Surg. C. H. Drago, to receiving ship at New York.

Boatswain J. J. Joyce, detached the supply, home and wait orders.

Chief Machinist A. T. Percival, orders June 5 revoked.

The mail address of the Vicksburg has been changed from in care of the postmaster, New York city, to the Pacific station, via San Francisco.

Movement of Naval Vessels
The Annapolis is at Corinto.

The Smith, the Drayton, the McCall the Paulding, the Roe and the Terry are at Newport.

The Bailey is at Norfolk.

The Standish, the Louisiana, the Kansas, the New Hampshire and the South Carolina are at Hampton Roads.

The Jamestown is at Norfolk.

The Yankton is at the navy yard, New York.

The Eagle is at Guantanamo.

The Dolphin has left Washington for New London.

The Scorpion has left Constantinople for a cruise on the Aegean sea.

The Caesar has left Guantanamo for Hampton Roads.

The Vicksburg has left Corinto for San Diego.

The Patterson, the Ammen, the Mon-

aghan and the Trippe have left Newport for Bangor, Maine.

The Revenue Cutter Service Gazette

June 7—Capt J. E. Reinburg, returned from active service by direction of the President and placed on the retired waiting orders list of the revenue cutter service, under the provisions of section 6 of the act approved April 12, 1902.

June 8—Second Lieut. of Engineers P. B. Eaton granted five days' leave of absence.

June 10—First Lieut. H. D. Hinckley granted 7 days' extension of leave.

Second Lieut. of Engineers J. W. Glover, ordered to proceed to Coatesville, Pa., on inspection duty.

Third Lieut. of Engineers A. E. Lukens, assigned to the Snohomish for temporary duty.

First Lieut. H. W. Pope, granted 30 days' leave, beginning July 15.

First Lieut. of Engineers C. G. Porcher, granted 30 days' leave of absence, beginning July 1.

Capt. C. E. Johnston, granted 60 days' leave of absence, beginning July 3.

Second Lieut. of Engineers J. T. Carr, granted 30 days' leave of absence, beginning June 23, 1912.

First Lieut. of Engineers D. F. N. Bowen, granted 25 days' leave of absence, beginning June 21, 1912.

Third Lieut. G. U. Stewart, granted three days' leave of absence, beginning on completion of the duties of the Seneca in connection with the Yale-Harvard regatta.

Second Lieut. of Engineers G. W. Cairnes, granted 20 days' leave of absence upon the reporting of his relief on July 1, 1912.

LEROY-BEAULIEU PASSES

NEW YORK—A Paris message to the New York Herald says that Anatole Leroy-Beaulieu, a distinguished member of the Institut de France and writer on historical subjects and political science, has passed away.

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Latest Market Reports Events of Interest to Investors

WORLD'S INVESTMENT MARKETS SUBJECTED TO UNCERTAINTIES

Believed That in Short Time These Influences Will Disappear and the Investor Is Expected to Benefit Accordingly—Bonds Quiet

NEW YORK—The investment markets throughout the world were subjected to various uncertainties last week. In London a congestion is reported due to the very considerable over-applications for new capital the Paris bourse has been subject to the settlement anticipations, including some expected strain on account of over-speculation in Marconi and the financial position in Berlin has again caused more or less disquietude. This has not been appreciably mitigated by the reduction from 5 to 4 1/2 per cent in the minimum rate of discount of the Imperial Bank of Germany. Consols touched a new low record for reasons which have been entirely familiar in financial circles for a long time past. An encouraging development was the petering out of the threatened national transport strike in Great Britain; but against this there is to be counted the outcropping again of rumors of renewed diplomatic disorders in Europe.

In this country the crop reports which came to hand were technically unsatisfactory, including a lower percentage of cotton as estimated by a local authority, but reduced forecasts of the winter wheat yield will be counterbalanced by a prospective considerable betterment in spring wheat and in hay and other crops. It is also the investigation season, with inquiries in progress under the government authority into the steel corporations, the so-called money trust, now adjourned until early fall, the labor situation and other fields of inquiry.

Temporarily these uncertainties may dull the speculative and investment markets, but the outcome will undoubtedly be advantageous to the investor. In a short time also relief will be felt over the passing away of most of the present political disquietude.

The demand for bonds, generally speaking, has been somewhat unsatisfactory. There is confirmation of the reports that many individuals and institutions have been substituting purchases of prime mercantile paper where formerly bonds would have been chosen to employ idle capital. There is also some preference shown for very safe industrial preferred stocks which yield considerably more on the money than can be secured on solid investment bonds. This condition of affairs is in part attributed as in the case in London, to the great amount of new securities which has been emitted this year especially in the first few months. For the first few months of 1912 new financing, including refunding operations, has amounted to over \$1,200,000,000 par value. In January of this year alone there was issued \$341,000,000 of bonds, notes and stocks, an increase of nearly 50 per cent over January, 1911, and by far the largest January output on record. At the beginning of the year there was remarkable activity in non-traction issues and various bonds, and interest was also diversified throughout the investment list. The broadness of the bond market in January of this year was in decided contrast to dullness in stocks. The domestic money markets continue to show apparent ease, but this is to an extent misleading in that railway financing is still attended by marked limitations and recourse must still be had to short term notes. There had been some hope earlier that leading systems might soon find long term bond issues practicable. A case in point just now, is the announcement of the sale of \$15,000,000 of Illinois Central notes, the proceeds to be applied toward the purchase by the road of Central of Georgia income bonds. The general tone of the bond market has continued to reflect the somewhat discouraging outcome of the recent sales of New York city and New York state bonds.

On the other hand, the Financial Chronicle last week reported the May sales of general municipal bonds aggregating \$121,714,893, against \$36,644,034 in May, 1911.

Firmness was displayed in Northern Pacific 4s, United States Steel sinking fund 5s, New York, Westchester & Boston 4 1/2s, American Ice debenture 6s, Reading general 4s, Hocking Valley 4 1/2s, Atchafalaya general 4s and convertible 4s, and Interborough-Metropolitan 4 1/2s. St. Louis Southwestern consolidated 4s, Brooklyn Rapid Transit 4s, Lake Shore 4s of 1928, Third Avenue refunding 4s and adjustment 5s, Union Pacific convertible 4s, Cent. L. 5s, Chicago, Burlington & Quincy 4s, Texas Company convertible 6s, Virginia-Carolina first 5s and others. Chino Copper 6s rose 4 points on Thursday on sales of 14 bonds. There were recessions from the best prices in American Smelting 6s, Denver & Rio Grande, refunding 5s, American Telephone & Telegraph collateral 4s, Atlantic Coast Line 4s, Iowa Central refunding 4s, Bethlehem Steel 5s, Wabash first 5s, New York refunding 4s and adjustment 5s, Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul convertible 4 1/2s and others.

On the curb Western Pacific 5s, after a long spell of inactivity developed some life and rose over a point. New York State new 4s were heavy, losing about 1/2 per cent. Bethlehem Steel 5s declined a point on small offerings.

EXPORTATIONS TO SOUTH AMERICAN ARE MUCH LARGER

WASHINGTON—Exports to South America have shown a phenomenal gain in the fiscal year which ends with the present month. Prior to 1911 the total value of exports to South America had never reached \$100,000,000. In 1911 the total was, speaking in round terms, \$100,000,000, and in the current fiscal year which ends with the present month, seems likely to be about \$135,000,000 having more than doubled since 1905.

Argentina is the country showing by far the largest gain in our exports to South America. The figures now available in the bureau of statistics of the department of commerce and labor, indicate that the total exports to Argentina for the complete fiscal year will amount to about \$55,000,000 against \$23,500,000 in 1905, having thus considerably more than doubled in the period in question. To Brazil the total exports for the fiscal year will exceed \$30,000,000 in value, against \$11,000,000 in 1905, an even larger percentage of gain than in the case of Argentina. To Chile the total for the year will amount to about \$15,000,000, against \$5,500,000 in 1905, also a gain of nearly 200 per cent. To Uruguay the exports for the fiscal year which ends with the present month will aggregate about \$7,000,000 in value, against a little less than \$2,000,000 in 1905.

This increase in exports to South America, while occurring in a large number of articles, is especially notable in lumber, leather, mineral oils and railway materials. For example, the exports of lumber to Argentina in the 10 months ended with April last, amounted to \$5,750,000 in value, against \$4,000,000 in the corresponding months of last year; and those to other South America, over \$3,000,000 against about \$2,000,000 in the corresponding period of the preceding year.

CALIFORNIA'S ORANGE TRAFFIC

LOS ANGELES—During the season about closing, the navel orange crop amounting to about 10,000,000 cases has been shipped. A total of 6500 cars have been sent out and probably 500 cars more remain. Growers of lemons are beginning their season with a demand less than a year ago.

EASTERN CAR COMPANY

MONTREAL—The Eastern Car Company, recently formed at New Glasgow, N. S., for the purpose of manufacturing street railway cars, will shortly make an offering of \$1,000,000 of the 6 per cent first mortgage bonds.

WESTERN TRADE IS MORE ACTIVE

NEW YORK—Western trade conditions according to trunk line railroad traffic figures appear to have been about 10 per cent more active in the current calendar than in the first five months of 1911. The present trend as indicated by demand on the East for merchandise is becoming more active as prospects for crop yields become more assured.

In the third week of May the latest for which these figures are available, merchandise moving from Atlantic seaboard to points beyond frontier terminal such as Pittsburgh, Suspension Bridge and Black Rock, shows an increase of 10,800 tons or 10 per cent, while average gain for 4 1/2 months to May 21 increased 127,780 tons or 77 per cent.

Of three ports supplying western demand, Philadelphia shows the largest gain, with an increase of 54 per cent for third week of May. New York shows a gain of 18 per cent, while Baltimore showed a decrease of 50 per cent. In 19 weeks to May 21, tonnage forwarded by New York roads increased 14 per cent, Philadelphia 17 per cent, Baltimore a loss of 11 per cent.

The three Atlantic seaboard ports supplied the West with over 6000 carloads of merchandise in excess of the same period of last year. This is equivalent to a solid train load over 40 miles in length.

PAUL REVERE DIRECTORS QUIT

President Edmund Billings of the Paul Revere Trust Company and 11 directors of the company have resigned. Although the men who have resigned are not talking for publication, it is reported that there was a difference of opinion in the policy of managing the company and that the men who resigned were in the minority.

The remaining directors are Vice-President Julius Rottenberg, Treasurer William E. Moreland, Secretary Wallace H. Pratt, Directors Charles Baker, Isaac Berg, Isaac Cohen, Alfred H. Colby, Charles H. Dexter, A. Morris Greenblatt, S. Lipsky, Frank L. Locke, Robert Luce, Max Markowitz, Isaac B. Reinherz, Louis Rosenberg, H. Ulin, Arthur Wallace and Colman Levin.

LUMBER PRICES ARE FIRM AND BUSINESS GOOD

Building Grades Are in Active Demand and Sentiment Among Dealers Is Correspondingly Cheerful

WHOLESALE PRICES

Reports from the lumber industry are more cheerful. Demand is fairly active and prices hold firm. The improvement applies chiefly to the building grades. Dealers are in a more cheerful frame of mind and the expectation is for a good summer's business.

Prices below are those of wholesalers in the yards, as given by the Commercial Bulletin. They refer to lumber eight to 20 feet in length. For every two feet or fraction of two feet over 20 feet \$1 added.

SPRUCE LUMBER

Rail shipments: Frames, 8-inch and under, \$24.50@25; 9-inch, \$25.50@26; 10-inch, \$26.50@27; 11 or 12-inch, \$27.50@28. Random, 2x4, \$22.50@23; 2x3, \$21.50@22; 2x5, 2x6, 2x7, \$21@21.50; 2x8, \$23@23.50; 2x10, \$24@24.50; 2x12, \$24.50@25. Spruce boards, 5 inches and up, \$20@21. Matched spruce boards, \$23@23.50.

Hemlock boards, 12, 14, 16 feet, \$22@23.50. Bundled furring, clipped to lengths, \$20@21.

SHINGLES, LATHS, CLAPBOARDS

Shingles: Extras, \$3.85@3.90; clears, \$3.45@3.50. Laths, spruce, 1 1/2-inch, \$4@4.10; 1 3/4-inch, \$3.70@3.80.

Clapboards: Spruce, 4 feet extras, \$50@52; clears, \$48@50.

SOUTHERN LUMBER

Prices for flooring are for 1x4: Arkansas and long leaf pine: Partition B and better: 3/4@3/4, \$28@28.50; flooring edge grain A, \$40@41; flooring edge grain B, \$36.50@37.50; flooring edge grain C, \$32.25@33; flooring flat grain A, \$28.25@29.50; flooring flat grain B, \$27.25@28.25.

N. C. pine: Edge rough, 4-4 under 12 in., \$31.25@31.50; partition No. 1 13-16 in., \$31.50@32; roofers, 6-inch, \$19.50@20; roofers, 8-inch, \$20.50@21.

Cypress, 1s and 2s: 1-inch, \$46.50@47.50; 1 1/2-inch, \$48.50@49.50; 2-inch, \$50.75@51.75; 3-inch, \$51@52. Cypress, No. 1 shop: 1-inch, \$29.50@30.50; 1 1/2-inch, \$36.50@37; 2-inch, \$38.75@39.75.

HARDWOODS

1s. and 2s. Ash, brown, 1-inch, \$54@56; 1 1/2-inch, \$59@61; basswood, 1-inch, \$43@45; birch, red, 1-inch, \$54@56; birch, sap, 1-inch, \$42@44; cherry, 1-inch, \$90@95; 1 1/2-inch, \$105@110; 2-inch, \$115@120; chestnut, 1-inch, \$53@55; maple, 1-inch, \$38@41; oak: white, quartered, 1-inch, \$86@88; 1 1/2-inch, \$92@94; walnut, 1-inch, \$115@120; whitewood, 1-inch, \$61@63; 1 1/2-inch, \$64@66.

WESTERN WHITE PINE

Uppers, 4-4, 5-4, 6-4, \$100; 2 1/2 and 3-inch, \$110; 4-inch, \$115.

Selects, 4-4, 5-4, 6-4, 8-4, \$80; 2 1/2 and 3-inch \$100; 4-inch, \$107.

Fine common, 4-4, 5-4, 6-4, \$75; 2-inch \$78; 2 1/2 and 3-inch, \$85.

No. 1 cuts, 4-4 inch, \$55; 5-4 inch, \$64; 6-4 inch, \$65; 8-4 inch, \$68; 2 1/2 and 3-inch, \$80.

No. 2 cuts, 4-4 inch, \$37; 5-4, 6-4 inch, \$53@55; 8-4 inch, \$58; 2 1/2 and 3-inch \$75.

Stained saps, 1 to 2-inch, \$50@60. Shaky clears, 1 to 2-inch, \$49@60. Barn board: 10-inch D. & M. No. 1, \$41.

NAVAL STORES

NEW YORK—Turpentine is reported quiet, with only a routine jobbing movement into consuming channels, but the market continues fairly steady in sympathy with Savannah and deals quoted 48c ex-yard.

Rosin—Business continues slow and unimportant, with the market devoid of new features of more than ordinary interest, and quotations are without change of consequences. The New York Commercial, quoted: Common \$6.50, Gen. Sam. E. \$6.60, graded B \$6.75, D \$7.20, E \$7.45, F \$7.65, G \$7.85, H \$7.70, I \$7.75, K \$7.90, M \$8.05, N \$8.10, WG \$8.25, WW \$8.30.

Tar and pitch—Trading continues wholly of a routine jobbing character, with quotations unchanged at \$5.50@5.75 for tar, and \$4@4.25 for pitch.

LIVERPOOL—Turpentine spirits, 35s 6d; rosin common 35s 6d.

LONDON—Turpentine weak at 34s 9d. American, standard quiet at 16s 6d. Rosin, American fine, quiet at 19s 6d.

WILMINGTON—Rosin steady; good, easy at \$6. Spirits machine firm at 43 1/2c. Turpentine firm at \$1.90; hard, \$3.25; soft, \$4.50; virgin, \$4.50.

SAVANNAH—Spirits firm at 45c. Sales 120, receipts 775, exports 3767, stock 29,095. Rosins firm, sales 3148; prices: VVV \$7.60, WG \$7.55, N \$7.45, M \$7.40, K 7.30, I \$7.27 1/2, G \$7.27 1/2, F \$7.27 1/2, E \$7.30, B \$6

HOW THE BUSINESS WORLD LOOKS UPON CROP CONDITIONS

In Point of Value Country May Produce a Record Agricultural Yield—A Most Important Influence

PRICES ARE HIGH

The business world is growing more confident of the crops. The government crop report did not shake its faith a whit. It is true that the total wheat crop, now estimated at 628,000,000 bushels, with the possible exception of last year, probably will be the smallest since 1904, but business takes a broader view of the crop situation. As it now stands, there is good prospect of the country producing, in point of value a record yield of agricultural products, and this is the feature that counts with business.

Even in the grain market the crop report caused hardly more than a ripple. Isolated from other grains, winter wheat made a sorry showing of condition and indicated yield, but combined with spring wheat, which holds out encouraging prospects, even the wheat harvest will not lag far behind the average of the last dozen years.

It is true, however, that the comparatively small indicated wheat crop, coming on top of the rather short one of last year, has boosted the price of wheat far above that prevailing at this time in 1911. Generally speaking wheat is 18 to 20 cents above the quotations of about this date last year, and corn, likewise, shows about the same advance. Oats, too, is substantially higher. The premium on corn and oats is the more noteworthy, inasmuch as the oats crop promises close to a record harvest and corn prospects are excellent.

Significant of improved sentiment, however, is the marked decline which has taken place in the price of grains, and in fact practically all commodities, including cotton, since April and early May when prices touched top notch. In fact wheat in April jumped over two cents a day on at least two different occasions and early in May touched the highest prices since 1910. There was a genuine "scare" in regard to winter wheat.

The following brief tabulation indicates the decline since April, and also the increase in prices since last year:

	May	June	June	June	In-
	high	13	12	15	crease
July wheat	115	108 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	21
September wheat	110 1/2	103 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	18
July corn	79 1/2	74 1/2	74 1/2	74 1/2	17
July oats	55 1/2	50 1/2	50 1/2	50 1/2	12

The estimated yields of winter wheat and of spring wheat and the estimated total yield compare with actual yields of previous years (in bushels):

	1912	1911	1910	1909	1908	1907	1906
Winter wheat	265,000,000	265,000,000	265,000,000	265,000,000	265,000,000	265,000,000	265,000,000
Spring wheat	363,000,000	363,000,000	363,000,000	363,000,000	363,000,000	363,000,000	363,000,000
Total wheat	628,000,000	628,000,000	628,000,000	628,000,000	628,000,000	628,000,000	628,000,000
Corn	434,142,000	434,142,000	434,142,000	434,142,000	434,142,000	434,142,000	434,142,000
Oats	445,366,000	445,366,000	445,366,000	445,366,000	445,366,000	445,366,000	445,366,000
Barley	437,908,000	437,908,000	437,908,000	437,908,000	437,908,000	437,908,000	437,908,000
Rye	409,442,000	409,442,000	409,442,000	409,442,000	409,442,000	409,442,000	409,442,000
Total grain	1,929,858,000	1,929,858,000	1,929,858,000	1,929,858,000	1,929,858,000	1,929,858,000	1,929,858,000

PLAN TO BUILD UNION DEPOT

VALLEJO, Cal.—Southern Pacific Company has filed its reply to the complaint of the town of Fairfield for the railroad passenger station at that place and the matter is now in the hands of the railroad commission. In its statement the Southern Pacific agrees to abandon the present station at Suisun and erect a new union depot for patrons of Fairfield and Suisun on the tracks which separate the two towns.

QUEBEC'S BORROWINGS

QUEBEC—The city of Quebec, which was recently authorized to borrow \$800,000 for urgent needs, has found it impracticable at present to sell bonds, as the English market is now unfavorable for the issue of bonds. To obviate these obstacles, the Bank of Montreal offered to advance the amount in treasury bills, payable in six months at a rate of 3 1/2 per cent. The city has accepted the offer.

OPEN TONDS IN ONTARIO

TORONTO, Ont.—Provincial government officials announced recently the opening for settlement of 12 additional townships in northern Ontario. Seven are located in the Cochrane district. Since the opening of spring there has been a large influx of settlers in the vicinity of Cochrane and a line of regular applications has practically exhausted the lands open for settlement under the Cochrane agency.

IRON ORE SHIPMENTS

DULUTH—Shipments of iron ore over the Great Northern for the season to June 13 were 3,156,383 tons, an increase of 1,029,896 tons over the corresponding period in 1911. The road is short of ore cars, but expects the first delivery on 1000 new cars ordered for July 1. The estimated shipments by the Great Northern for this year are 13,000,000 tons, an increase of 3,000,000 tons over 1911.

GENERAL ELECTRIC COMPANY PRESENTS STRIKING FEATURES

Big Concern Needs to Earn Only \$800,000 a Year to Meet Fixed Charges on Plant Investment

VALUABLE PATENTS

A very interesting feature of General Electric and one of the most striking evidences of its marked financial strength is the fact that the big company must earn only \$800,000 net per annum to meet the fixed charges on its plant investment. This is less than 10 per cent of the balance for dividends in each of the last three years. Further than that it is only about 1 per cent of the annual gross turnover. It is doubtful if any other great industrial organization carries its plants at so low a figure that a profit of only 1 per cent on gross is needed to meet their carrying charge.

General Electric's balance sheet is as full of equities as are its plants of orders. One of the most striking and perhaps the least appreciated is the patent account. These patents are of tremendous value. In fact they are the corner stone of many lines of production. Yet they are carried on the books and have been since the close of the 1906-7 year at only \$1. But General Electric in the five fiscal years since the patent account was extinguished has charged a total of \$4,039,600 to earnings to represent cost of acquiring new patents and patent litigation.

General Electric in 1894 carried its patent and franchise account at \$8,139,264. The odd amount was written off during the 1896 year, leaving the account at \$8,000,000. Of this, \$6,000,000 was charged off in 1899 and 1900. No further reduction of the book account was made until 1906, when \$1,000,000 was charged to earnings and the remaining \$1,000,000 was written off during the 1906-7 year.

The equity in the \$1 patent account consists not only in the \$12,457,151 expended in buying patents and patent litigation since 1893, but in the fact that its patents are the basis of much of its distinctive business and that even though expired, in many cases patented articles have acquired the reputation of trade mark goods.

Altogether General Electric has expended since its organization a total of \$20,000,000 in buying patents, writing down patents account or defending its patents from infringement. Here is a sum equal to \$25 per share on the \$77,000,000 stock. But the balance sheet carries the whole amount at only \$1.

FISCAL TERM OF DOMINION STEEL

NEW YORK—That steel trade conditions last year were even worse in Canada than in the United States is shown by the report of Dominion Steel & Steel Company for fiscal term ended March 31 last, which exhibited a deficit of \$408,701 after common dividends. The other half of the Dominion Steel Corporation, the Dominion Coal Company, however, had a prosperous year and its net surplus of \$670,410 more than made up for the loss suffered by its constituent company.

Steel company's net earnings for the year were \$1,885,574 as against the Coal company's \$2,274,110. Lumping surplus accounts of the two concerns gave Dominion Steel Corporation a surplus of \$3,209,821 on March 31 last. The parent corporation's assets and liabilities total \$76,596,341, of which \$10,391,045 are current assets and \$66,205,297 current liabilities.

The statement of the steel company reflects the low level of prices ruling as in every branch of production except wire rods, output was increased. The concern was of course also affected by the cessation of government bounties. Output of the coal company totaled 4,440,263 tons, as against 3,862,161 in 1911. The steel company produced 290,388 tons of pig iron, as against 248,715; 335,553 tons of steel ingots and 153,498 tons of rails, as compared with 133,896 the previous year.

U. S. RUBBER PLAN APPROVED

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J.—Samuel P. Colt, president of the United States Rubber Company, presided at the special meeting of the stockholders held this morning to act upon the financial plan proposed at the annual meeting of stockholders last month. No opposition developed, and it was approved by more than the necessary two thirds vote of each and every class of stock. There were about 25 stockholders present.

INLAND STEEL BOND ISSUE

NEW YORK—Special meeting of the Inland Steel Company has been called for June 25 at Chicago, to ratify action of the board authorizing an issue of \$10,000,000 bonds. The amount to be issued at present will not exceed \$2,500,000. Proceeds will be used to build by-product coke plant, and for other additions and enlargements.

PROVINCE OF THE STEEL WORKS UNION OF GERMANY

Agreement Among Important Companies Fixing Amount of Steel Which Each May Produce and a Fine for Every Ton Sold Above the Quota

BERLIN—The Stahlwerksverband, or in English, the Steel Works Union, renewal of whose agreement was recently made, is an association made up of important steel works in Germany. Among its 31 members are such well known names as those of Krupp, Thyssen, Phoenix and the Duesch Luxembourg. Founded in 1904 to get rid of drastic competition on the home market, it was continued under slightly altered form in 1907. Organization of the Verband is unique; a list is fixed for the amount of steel that every member may put out on the market and for every ton sold above this quota a fine of 20 marks raw steel weight must be paid.

A broad distinction is made between the heavy, rough products and finished goods. Under the first, the so-called A products, are grouped blocks, billets, plates, rails, sleepers, heavy girders and U-iron, under the B products, bars, wire, tin plate, tubes and other finished wares. For the first class the Verband has a central selling committee, which buys the products of the individual members and resells them on the open market. For the second class members make their own selling arrangements under the restriction of the quota alone.

This arrangement for B products has never been looked on as permanent, but rather as the first step toward a central selling committee. However, in the difficulties in the way of a stricter organization became increasingly clear. When the Verband was first formed the A products occupied much the most important position but, during the last few years the position has been reversed. Sale of B products has easily outstripped that of A, and in addition, while production of A wares has remained below the total quota, B sales have gone far beyond the assigned amount despite the fine, which for finished wares amounts to 23 marks per ton. Indeed, so great has been this expansion, that demands for increased

STANDARD OIL SUBSIDIARIES

NEW YORK—Following table gives the latest quotations of the Standard Oil subsidiary companies:

	Bid	Ask
Anglo-American Oil.....	112 1/2	113 1/2
Atlantic Refining.....	35 1/2	36 1/2
Borneo-Seruyan.....	100	101
Buckeye Pipe.....	145	152
Chesapeake.....	100	101
Columbia Oil.....	140	141
Crescent Pipe.....	60	61
Cumberland Pipe.....	50	51
Standard Oil, California.....	340	350
Standard Oil, Kansas.....	325	335
Standard Oil, Louisiana.....	225	235
Standard Oil, Missouri.....	125	135
Standard Oil, Nebraska.....	225	235
Standard Oil, New York.....	420	430
Standard Oil, Ohio.....	100	101
Standard Oil, Pennsylvania.....	100	101
Standard Oil, Texas.....	225	235
Standard Oil, Virginia.....	225	235
Standard Oil, West Virginia.....	225	235
Standard Oil, Wyoming.....	2	
Swan Fluek.....	175	250
Union Tank.....	57	62
Waco.....	102	108
Washington Oil.....	20	30
Waters-Pierce.....	100	1300

NEWS BY CABLE AND CORRESPONDENCE

INSTITUT DE FRANCE TO RECEIVE WHOLE OF ANDRE FORTUNE

(Special to the Monitor)

PARIS.—At a general meeting at the Institut de France, at which the five academies were represented, the interesting announcement was made of the terms of the magnificent gift to the Institut by Mme. Edouard Andre.

M. Ribot, the president, stated that the whole of the large Andre fortune, with the exception of some specific legacies, had been left to the Institut. The collection of works of art of inestimable value, which were got together by the donor's husband, are to be retained in the family hotel in Boulevard Haussmann, which is to be converted into a museum.

This important gift includes also the chateau of Caail near Senlis and Chantilly. The residuary funds are estimated to amount to some £20,000,000, the annual income of which will be some five or six hundred thousand francs. As this amount is much larger than that necessary to maintain the museum, the balance of the income is to be at the disposal of the Institut subject to certain conditions in the will which are, however, of so liberal a character as to practically give the Institut a free hand.

LIGHT RAILWAY LINE WILL AID EGYPTIAN DRAINAGE PROJECT

(Special to the Monitor)

ALEXANDRIA, Egypt.—An interesting development has occurred in connection with the project recently sanctioned by the Egyptian government for the drainage of a considerable area in lower Egypt. It was evident that something would have to be done of the large amount of material and workmen required was to be transported to the district in question, and the Egyptian Delta Light Railway Company were accordingly approached by the government and requested to take steps for the laying down of a line in the area.

Prompt measures were taken by the company to carry out the request of the government, and those who are accustomed to Lord Kitchener's methods may be pardoned if they see in the expedition with which everything has so far been accomplished the hand of the British consul-general in Egypt.

One thing the project will do is to establish communication with the outlying district of Borollos, which hitherto has been practically cut off from rapid communication with the rest of the country owing to lack of means of transport. This district has a population of over 20,000, and the new railway should do much to develop it and should lead to a considerable traffic in fish, vegetables and dates.

HEADQUARTERS IN SOUTH AUSTRALIA WILL BE COMPLETE

(Special to the Monitor)

ADELAIDE, S. Aus.—Complete and modern headquarters for the state military department are to be erected for the defense authorities on the land at Keswick, near Adelaide, which was acquired for the purpose by the federal government in 1910.

The initial work, for which tenders are now being called, comprises the erection of the administrative block, which is to be constructed of brick with cement stucco, and will have two stories in the center and three on the wings. The premises will provide accommodations for the state headquarters staff and for rifle clubs, and in addition will have orderly and lecture rooms and other requisites that go to make a thoroughly up-to-date block.

Tenders are also being called for the erection of barracks for the permanent artillery on the same site, but lower down the Glenelg road, and after they have been completed officers' quarters and stabling will be erected. The complete scheme, which, in addition to the above, comprises the provision of parade grounds, various stores, railway sidings, etc., will involve a large expenditure.

LINNETS LIVE WITH BEES

(Special to the Monitor)

GENEVA, Switzerland.—On a farm at Nyon, near Geneva, a pair of linnetts built a nest in a beehive in the spring, and have lived there on excellent terms with the bees. There have been several eggs in the nest, and the birds and insects flying in and out, using the common entrance.

KING FERDINAND TO CELEBRATE

(Special to the Monitor)

SOFIA, Bulgaria.—King Ferdinand of Bulgaria will celebrate the silver jubilee of his election as prince at Tirnova in August of this year.

LOOKING BACK ON GREAT DURBAR INTUITION OF KING STANDS OUT

Wonderful Success Largely
Due to Emperor's Action
in Breaking Through All
Rules to Meet His People

MEANING IS TOLD

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON.—Now that the King's visit to India is ancient history and the durbar a historical memory, the importance of which has been grasped by comparatively few, now that the Indian day has resumed its normal activities and the English interest in the pageantry of a great state festival has given place to a more practical point of view, it is possible to gauge the effect of the visit in a more rational way. The knowledge of India possessed even by those in this country who are best informed on the subject, is necessarily fragmentary and inadequate, while the great mass of the population may be said to be completely ignorant of the subject. The Indian empire is, of course, so vast, its peoples and its religions so many, its political standpoint so composite and its social standard so varied that it is difficult even for those who have spent their lives in the service of the government to grasp it as a whole. Between the Pathan and the Bengali there is as great a gulf fixed as between Madras and the Rajput. India, in short, is a land of nations and if the British Raj were to be withdrawn tomorrow the Pax Britannica would give place to bellum civile in a moment.

In these circumstances, a representative of The Christian Science Monitor seized an opportunity, lately presented to the paper, of discussing the present issues with one of the great Indian officials, a man who knows India not less well than he knows England, and who, both in ability and by training is peculiarly qualified to speak with authority on the subject. The significance of the durbar, this gentleman said, has not been, indeed could not well be, understood by the public. It could only be grasped by those whose knowledge of India is the result of experience and the most careful study in the peninsula. One thing is certain, it was a great, a perhaps unfathomable, success; yet its success was owing less to the careful plans of statesmen than to certain unheeded effects which nobody had contemplated.

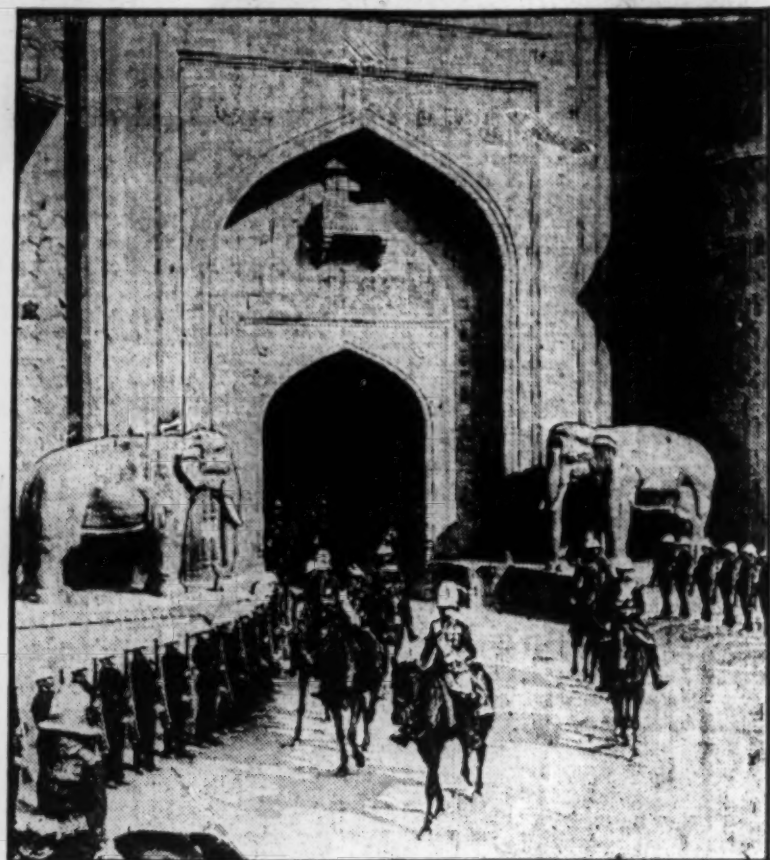
State Entry to Delhi

The entry of the King into Delhi is a good instance of this. The determination of his majesty to make the entry on horseback instead of in a carriage was distinctly popular, but the care of those who had to provide for his safety were so increased by his decision, that they eventually took the form of surrounding him with so dense a staff of state officials that he passed unknown to many of the officers commanding the troops which lined the road. It was not, indeed, until the carriage of the Queen was seen to be approaching that it was realized that the King had already passed. The Indian populace lives on hazy gossip, and there was a moment when it was almost believed that the King was not in Delhi. All this was dissipated when, the next day, his majesty took the law into his own hands and rode out, almost unattended. In the eyes of those responsible, the risk was an immense one, since one fanatic could do as much harm as a thousand. As a matter of fact, his majesty's action was immediately successful, and the success of that ride insured the popularity of the durbar week.

Scene on the Maidan

Something very like this, again, happened at Calcutta. It was the day of the great historical pageant, a pageant filled with anachronisms, but remarkable for its magnificent stage management. It is said that there were 1,000,000 people present in the Maidan that day, held back at a great distance by walls of troops. It was felt, probably by everyone present, that something was lacking, and that the great day was in danger of failing in its true significance. It was then again that his majesty, overlooking all other considerations, dismissed his attendants, and drove out towards the dense mass of people. So dense was the crowd that no carriage could have penetrated. The inspiration, however, had been given, the whole mass swayed forward with an impetus nothing could resist towards the royal dais, and Muhammadans and Hindus, loyalists and nationalists, bowed themselves before the Emperor, even raising the dust to their heads. It was an entirely unheeded effect, and those who witnessed it with a full understanding of its significance, were dumbfounded at the sight of the men against whose feared action so many precautions had been taken, vying with one another in their manifestations of loyalty. To appreciate that scene you had to understand India and the Indian. The King was undoubtedly strangely moved and touched by it. The deep religious instinct of the man realized, as nothing else could, the magnitude of the real meaning of the tribute; and the impression given to those who penetrated the inner meaning, was a sense of the intense humility felt by the ruler before the mighty manifestation of the guidance of providence.

The greatest proof, however, of the



(Copyright by Central News)
Famous Delhi gate through which King George entered the city during Durbar visit to India

way in which the presence of the King had stirred the whole community was the drafting by the people, without any prompting, absolutely and entirely spontaneously, of their public letter. It was not until the letter was completed that the princes were approached and asked to join in this marvelous tribute to the Emperor, the reason being that it is always to the princes and peoples of India that the Emperor addresses his messages to his Indian subjects. The ordinary correspondents missed all this. It was inevitable that they should do so. Only men trained in the country to understand the indications of popular feeling could ever have grasped what has been accomplished, and what has been accomplished by the visit can hardly be exaggerated in its political importance.

Calcutta and Delhi

After this we spoke of Delhi and of the new Delhi which is to be the capital of the future. That Calcutta would suffer from the point of view of sentiment, our informant admitted; that it would suffer, too, to some extent from a practical point of view could not be denied. The fact was that its position had given it a rather unfair advantage over the other cities of the empire and this would be redressed by the removal of the viceregal court to Delhi.

One of the cleverest and most broad-minded of the native merchants of Calcutta, the speaker said, had quite frankly admitted this to him. He had pointed out how easy it had been in the old days for the business men of Calcutta to approach the viceregal court at Government House. When he was asked in reply whether this did not give Calcutta an undue advantage over Bombay, he admitted without hesitation and with some amusement, that it did, and that in future the central position of Delhi would make things much fairer all round. As a matter of fact, the speaker went on, for seven months of the year the government had really been at Simla, and Simla would remain the headquarters of the army. What Calcutta was therefore losing was the presence of the viceregal court at Government House for the remaining five months of the year. Commercially, she would lose nothing, and there was not the least reason to believe that her prosperity would be affected in any degree whatever. In future her citizens would be, however, on the same footing as those of the other great commercial centers in pressing their claims on the government.

The New Delhi

As for the stories of the difficulty in the building of Delhi and of the impossibilities of drainage, the whole thing has arisen owing to a mistake. The river Jumna flowing past Delhi on the northeast. Forming an acute angle with the river and running almost from north to south was the famous Ridge, the Ridge the English had held during the great siege. Westward of this was the ground on which the two durbars had been held and it was here on the shelving side of the Ridge that the foundation stones of the new capital had been prematurely laid. To build the new city here would be impossible and as a matter of fact it would not be built there. The foundation stones undoubtedly had been laid, in the hurry of the royal visit, not very far from the pavilion which Lord Curzon had attempted to build to mark the first durbar. The new city of Delhi, however, would almost certainly be built to the south and southeast of the old town. Here there was ample space for a city laid out with all the foresight and taste that the greatest designers could devise.

Strategical Question

It is quite true that certain strategical objections had been raised and that the opinion of the Duke of Wellington had been quoted. The opinion of the Duke of

Wellington, immensely valuable as it was, applied to an India of nearly a century ago, an India which had no relationship in any sense to the India of today. The India of today, if it was to be held, must be held by something stronger than the sword. It must be held by the gathering perception of the Indian people in the justice of the government, and in their willingness to support it in the face of an enemy. A great and powerful army was one thing, but that army must have behind it the confidence of a nation, otherwise its task would be an impossible one.

It is quite true that all this had necessitated some readjustment of the boundaries of the two Bengals which were laid down at the time of the partition in 1905. It was equally true that the Muhammadan population of that province had supported the government with the utmost loyalty in carrying out that partition, designed by Lord Curzon and afterwards accepted by Lord Minto and Lord Morley.

The new arrangement would, however, give the Muhammadans still the preponderating voice, and the majority of the Muhammadan leaders were quite unmoved by the alteration. Of these leaders, the greatest of all was Aga Khan, one of the most remarkable men in India, wielding an influence which had never been wielded by any Muhammadan before. He had accomplished what had always been regarded as the impossible, in gaining the complete confidence, not merely of the Shi'ah, but of the Sunni divisions. Aga Khan was satisfied that the Muhammadans would not suffer under the new arrangement, and his late resignation of the presidency of the Moslem league had absolutely nothing to do with any political feeling, but was due entirely to the fact that his multitudinous duties had made it necessary for him to resign an important, but not the most important, of his positions. The stories which have been told of the disgust of the other great Muhammadans at the reversal of Lord Curzon's policy, were largely based on gossip, and one of the nobles, indeed, had very deep reason to resent the improper way in which his actions had been represented.

The government might not have been wise, not might it have been always served as well as possible in the organization and carrying out of the recent changes. But that these changes were undoubtedly for the substantial good of the empire, and that they were recognized as such in the country, the speaker's own experience caused him to feel certain.

PROPOSALS MADE TO RESTORE FALLEN FORTUNES OF MALTA

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON.—Some interesting particulars with regard to the change which has come about in Malta's economic position are brought out in the report of the royal commission on Malta which has just been issued.

With regard to the depression which prevails at present in the island, the commissioners point out that before the development of the north African coast by France, Malta was the great emporium to which goods were brought and from which they were distributed throughout the Mediterranean littoral and Sicily. With the creation and growth, however, of the commercial harbors of Algiers and Tunis on the west, and of Alexandria and Port Said on the east the practical monopoly hitherto enjoyed by Malta ceased, and competition has grown more severe from year to year. Besides this, Malta has suffered considerably from the gradual reduction

SOUTH AUSTRALIAN EXPORT OF APPLES MOUNTS TO RECORD

(Special to the Monitor)

ADELAIDE, S. Aus.—South Australian apples at all times find a ready sale in Great Britain and other overseas markets, and it is therefore gratifying to note that the quantity exported this season is likely to establish a record. This is the more noteworthy considering that the season throughout the fruit growing districts has been exceptionally dry, and is a striking testimony to the thorough methods of cultivation adopted by growers and the fertility of the soil.

The export season is drawing to a close, but so far some 158,000 cases have been shipped, and it is estimated that the total will reach between 180,000 and 200,000 cases. Even if the latter figures are realized, this will be a considerable advance on the preceding years, for which the approximate exports were: 1908, 143,000 cases; 1909, 67,000 cases; 1910, 135,000 cases; and 1911, 98,000 cases. The fruit generally is of excellent quality, and, notwithstanding the early export, the abundant crop insures an ample supply for local requirements.

COLOMBO'S GREAT HARBOR WORKS NOW COMPLETED

(Special to the Monitor)

COLOMBO, Ceylon.—The southwest breakwater has now been completed, and with its completion the harbor works, on which £3,000,000 have been spent, are finished.

The Governor, in a recent speech, declared that Colombo possessed the cheapest artificial harbor of its kind and size in the world, and added that they must be prepared for a large increase in traffic, for he felt confident that Colombo would be the Asian port for Australia in the event of the linking up of the Indian railways with the European system. Before that came about, however, he was sure that railway connection would have been established between India and Ceylon.

DR. A. G. WOLLASTON WILL TRY TO CLIMB NEW GUINEA RANGE

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON.—Dr. A. G. Wollaston, who has been engaged for some months in organizing an expedition to the great range of New Guinea, is leaving for Java, where he will make his final arrangements. The Dutch government is taking considerable interest in the venture and is providing him with an escort of 40 soldiers.

After a preliminary visit to Dutch New Guinea to collect a party of Dyaks, as the local natives are called, he will set out from Batavia towards the end of August, accompanied by Mr. Kloss and an engineer, the Dyaks and the escort, and sail to the southern coast of New Guinea. From this point the party will proceed by a specially constructed shallow-draught motor boat, 25 feet long, up the Utkawa river, by which it is hoped to reach the mountains. Dr. Wollaston intends to try to reach the highest point of the main ridge of the Nassau range, a point within 30 miles of which the last British expedition under Captain Dawling succeeded in penetrating. In this short distance, however, there is an ascent of some 16,000 feet over what are said to be the most precipitous in the world. The experience, gained by Dr. Wollaston as a member of Captain Dawling's expedition, however, will doubtless stand him in good stead during the forthcoming venture.

POST, TELEGRAPH, WIRELESS, PLAY BIG PART IN BRITAIN

Enormous Importance of Postal Department to Nation
and Empire Made Apparent by Statistics and Facts
Showing Development in Period of Seven Years

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON.—The development of the postoffice department since the year 1905-6 is shown in the statistics of revenue, expenditure and surplus of that year and those estimated for the year 1912-13.

Revenue Expenditure Surplus
1905-6 £21,215,000 £16,012,500 £5,202,500
1912-13 " 29,175,000 " 23,800,000 " 5,375,000

With these figures must be taken into consideration the fact that over a million has been devoted to improving the conditions of the staff and to providing the public with cheaper facilities. The result of these improvements, however, is shown in a net increase in the surplus of £613,000.

When it is realized that the postal department now includes not only the telegraph, telephony, but also wireless telegraphy, its enormous importance to the nation and to the empire at large is realized. The welfare of the country is to a great extent dependent on it and its efficiency is essential to the closer relations of Great Britain with foreign powers.

Penny postage with its extension to the United States is one of those great and far-reaching reforms whose effects are constantly felt and the ultimate benefits of which cannot be fully estimated. The telephone now is entirely under state control, and a line has been laid between France and England over which 400 calls are made daily to the continent. The postoffice has a scheme on hand by which telephone wires are to be laid in country districts for the purpose of linking up farms with the towns. The advantage of this scheme in connection with agriculture has only just begun to be perceived.

Since the year 1906 wireless telegraphy has been one of the most vital and complicated questions with which the postoffice has had to deal and to Mr. Buxton is due the securing of the British control of British stations.

There are now eight stations in the

United Kingdom and early in the year the contract was entered into with the Marconi Company for the erection of six high power stations—in England, Egypt, at Aden or in West Africa, Bangalore, India, Pretoria, South Africa, and Singapore. The object of these stations is to form a chain of wireless communication between Great Britain, the South African Union, India and the commonwealth of Australia.

PERSIA'S VERSE EXCEPTIONAL IN MERIT, IS VERDICT

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON.—Speaking at University College on "The Literature of Persia," Prof. E. S. Browne said that Persia had emerged triumphantly from upheavals in times past and was doing this at the present time also. A nation with a strong national spirit like Persia would, he said, survive misfortunes even greater than those she had encountered in former times.

Continuing, Professor Browne said that Persian literature of the present day was as good as it had ever been. When Persia was most prosperous Persian poetry was at its worst; when, however, the country was passing through a period of chaos, its poetry was at its best. At the present day poetry of quite exceptional merit was being produced in Persia.

An idea was current, he continued, that Persian prose was extremely florid. This notion, however, he declared to be entirely false. Nothing, in his opinion, could be better than the modern Persian newspaper style. One of the most remarkable things in Persia was the sudden appearance of a most admirable press, and both the style and tone of Persian newspapers was excellent.

TRAVEL

TRAVEL

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD

SUMMER SAILINGS

LONDON—PARIS—BREMEN

SAILINGS AT 10 A. M.

Kronprinz Wilhelm	June 18	July 16	Aug. 20	Sept. 17
Prinz Friedrich Wilhelm	June 20	July 27	Aug. 24	Sept. 21
Kaiser Wilhelm II.	June 25	July 23	Aug. 27	Sept. 24
Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse	July 2	July 30	Sept. 3	Oct. 1
Berlin	July 6	Aug. 17		
Kronprinzessin Cecilie	July 9	Aug. 6	Sept. 10	Oct. 8
George Washington	July 13	Aug. 10	Sept. 6	Oct. 3

TWIN-SCREW PASSENGER SERVICE

Grosser Kurfirst	July 2	Sept. 13
Koenig Albert	July 4	Sept. 15
Koenig Luise	July 24	Sept. 15
Friedrich der Grosse	Aug. 13	Sept. 19
Bremen	Aug. 31	

The Mediterranean Friedrich der Grosse July 9 Sept. 21
Koenig Albert Aug. 17 Sept. 7
Princess Irene Sept. 7

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Cunard Line

Boston—Queenstown—Liverpool

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FRANCONIA, July 8, Aug. 6

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Upwards.

New York—Fishguard—Liverpool

LUSITANIA, June 25, 6.40 P. M.

*CAMFANIA, June 25

*Calls at Queenstown.

New York—Mediterranean

PANNONIA, June 30. IYERNIA, July 3

Montreal—Quebec—Southampton

ASCANIA, June 21. AUBONIA, July 4

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THE HOME FORUM

IS THE CINEMA AN EDUCATIVE AGENT?

By ALEC J. BRAID

THERE is room in the world for the pessimist, if only for the reason that he arouses our combativeness. He would have us believe that people are too lazy to think for themselves, and points to the growth of the "picture palace" as a further sign of degeneracy. The "picture palace" has come to stay, and the student of serious things has to consider just what that means. Is the cinema educative? One believes that it is, and joins issue with the pessimist upon the ground that, in England at all events, many of the pictures on the screen demand intelligence to thoroughly appreciate and understand them.

Essentially this is a picture age. Advance in expert knowledge and dexterity in mechanics have brought the phonograph and the cinematograph. Each has passed its initial stages and influences for good or ill. Pioneers in the movement attempted to direct the taste of their patrons, and by false reasoning to force upon them the films they considered the most desirable. Against this there was a revolt. Steadily the standard of the entertainment offered has risen until the permanence of the "picture palace" is assured by the excellence of its fare.

Certainly the mass of the people prefer simple pleasures: they like to laugh and are happy when their enjoyment makes little or no demand upon the thought. Nothing has been more striking in the advance than the decline of sensationalism. If the more serious pictures of the past have been replaced by humorous films of a distinctly absurd order, it has been a gain. Not, perhaps, in the direction of being educative, but, at least in taking the people out of themselves and evoking rounds of hearty laughter. The trend of the amusement seeking public is seen in the crowded theaters presenting comedy, and the struggle the "serious" house has to exist. In its particular way this is reflected in the "picture palace."

Underlying it, however, is the educative side. Illustrated weeklies bring the beauties of the world and its principal events; the illustrated daily paper gives the topical. The "picture palace" offers both. The past few months have shown the value of the cinema in presenting within a few hours great historical pageants in British history, and while one writes the "palaces" are full of people anxious to witness representations of

the wonderful Durlair scenes. Thus the people of the world become acquainted with history as it is being made, and with one another.

The travel pictures are one of the strong elements. However profusely a book or an article may be illustrated, however graphic the writer's description of an event, or the customs of a strange people, the cinema is better than either and more complete and conclusive than both. Assuredly, the interest of the public in the travel pictures, the wonders of a little known country, the customs of a people, or the pictorial description of great industries, refutes the view of the pessimist that the people are too lazy to think for themselves. The popularity of these subjects is conclusive proof to the contrary. The full enjoyment of such presentations is the outcome of an intelligent, thinking interest.

When one examines the attitude of the young thought towards the pictures the children see, the conclusion has to be accepted that while boys and girls are keenly interested in the humorous films the precocious child-actor finds greater favor among the adult portion of the audience. The budding intelligence of the young is apt to be keenly critical, and the average child is, sometimes, distressingly anxious for further information. Well managed "picture theaters" carefully cater for children, and their influence upon the expanding thought cannot be harmful. It is only in the right order of things that, in the detective plays in the program, virtue should triumph, but observation and inquiry have established that, save in rare instances, the beautiful and the strange have made a deeper impression than a film setting a problem in misdeeds.

One unhesitatingly approves the "picture theater" on the ground of its educational value.

Verdi and Wagner Centenary

Verdi and Wagner were born the same year (1813), and while the Germans are preparing to celebrate the Wagner event with an éclat surpassing even the Liszt festivities of the season just ended, the Italians will show appreciation of their greatest musical genius in many ways, says the New York Post. One of these will be the publication of his correspondence. A few weeks ago, at the villa Sant' Agata, which Verdi occupied, Boito and a number of other eminent Italians opened the box containing the literary remains and were, as the Milan Perseveranza reports, astonished at the rich find.

Five folios were filled with Verdi's correspondence with publishers, extending from 1830 to 1890. The letters to his librettist, Ghislanzoni, will make a large volume. There were found many operative sketches, both musical and poetic; some of the unused melodies were adjudged equal to the best that Verdi has given to the world, and of special interest is his own sketch, partly in prose, partly in verse, of the "King Lear" he had intended to compose.

Character and Education

As freedom is the distinctive mark of a vigorous individuality, all the processes of education must be directed to secure this essential end. Therefore, the ideal university education may be described as consisting of two phases—a phase in which every effort is directed to the attainment of freedom, and, secondly, a progressive phase of development in which the freedom gained in the earlier stages finds for itself varied pursuits and pleasures in the fields of knowledge.—North American Review.

The pleasure of life is according to the man who lives it, not according to the work or place.—Emerson.

tional value; its presentation of the beautiful, and the widening of the outlook of those who regularly attend the exhibitions. Patronage determines the character of the program. The influence of the public upon the program is infinitely greater than the influence of the program. Proof of this contention is found in the great improvement in fare offered in the English houses. The number of "picture palaces" demonstrates the desirability of their existence, the class of patrons prove their wholesomeness, and the steady increase in pictures depicting mental application emphasizes the educational value of the cinematograph exhibition.

ENGLAND BUILDING MANY NEW ROADS

THOUGH the responsibility of the upkeep of roads in England lies, primarily, with the road board, the services rendered by the Roads Improvement Association cannot be minimized. The association was formed in the '80's, and the chief object of the organization was to "secure reform in the system of administering the highways of the United Kingdom, and to obtain wider, better, dustless and more conveniently planned roads and footways."

The association is composed mostly of honorary members and since the year of its formation their work has gone on unobtrusively and effectively, their influence being felt wherever the question of thoroughfares has been discussed in national and local councils. The making of new roads perhaps commands the association's most active attention, and in connection with this branch of their work, the proposed new western approach to London is the most important scheme under consideration by the Midland center.

The idea is for a new thoroughfare to leave the metropolitan area at West Cromwell road, run north of Brentford High street and join the existing Bath road at Hounslow. In East-Surrey a new road is proposed between Thornton Heath and Purley, and this thoroughfare will involve the construction of bridges by the London, Brighton & South Coast railway at Waddon and the Mitcham road crossing.

The Midlands have an important scheme in the proposed new road between Birmingham and Wolverhampton.

On Time

To be set on a clock case.

Fly, envious Time, till thou run out thy race!
Call on the lazy leaden-stepping hours,
Whose speed is but the heavy plummet's pace
And glut thyself with what thy womb devours,
Which is no more than what is false and vain
And merely mortal dross;
So little is our loss,
So little is thy gain!
For when as each bad thing thou hast entombed,
And last of all thy greedy self consumed,
Then long eternity shall greet our bliss
With an individual kiss,
And joy shall overtake us as a flood
When everything that is sincerely good
And perfectly divine,
With truth and peace and love, shall ever shine
About the supreme throne
Of Him, whose happy-making sight alone
When once our heavenly guided soul shall climb,
Then, all this earthly grossness quit,
Attired with stars we shall forever sit,
Triumphing over death and chance and thee,
O time! —John Milton.

CHILDREN'S DEPARTMENT

Yellow Hammer Coats

It is not generally known that the state bird of Alabama is the yellow hammer. In explanation of this fact John H. Wallace, Jr., chairman of the fish and game commission of the state, writes as follows:

As a matter of history it is known that Confederate uniforms became scarce toward the end of the war, therefore in order to provide the gallant Confederates with proper clothing the good women picked the cotton, carded it into rolls, spun them into thread, wove it on home-made looms into cloth and then they were distressed to find that they did not have, nor could they procure, the dye with which to color the cloth they had made. They deliberated over this vexed question for many days, and finally an ingenious dame proposed that hickory bark be boiled and that the cloth be dipped into the yellow water that would result from the boiling process.

The happy thought was enthusiastically hailed and tidings of the solution swept the state, and so all the uniforms were made of bright yellow cloth. The coats were made with long tails, and the soldiers that wore them, when they ran after the enemy, very much resembled

Picture Puzzle



What receptacle?
ANSWER TO NUMERICAL ENIGMA
Idle folks have the most labor.

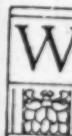
Loving

"... Love asks for love;
the greater love for the greater
love; infinite love for the greatest
man is capable of. And it is hard
for a man to resist love; impossible
indeed in the end; all men come under
the new covenant, in which
there is infinite love on the one
side, and love that may grow indefinitely
on the other. If it is to grow,
however, it is in a new life that it
must grow; a life of sacrifice, a life
in which he who comes under the
new covenant is himself the offering
and the 'lively sacrifice.'—F. B. Jevons.

He that stays to live until tomorrow
hath lost two days.—Ben Jonson.

ONENESS

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR



WHEN Philip asked Jesus to show him the Father, Jesus replied, "he that hath seen me hath seen the Father." That he did not mean this to be interpreted that he was God is shown later when he says, "I can of mine own self do nothing," and "my Father is greater than I."

This unity which he claimed throughout his teachings has at times seemed difficult to grasp and the ability to see God in his Son has bewildered disciples from Philip down through the centuries. The understanding of God as all wisdom or Mind, expressing its selfhood in divine and perfect ideas, unseen and

indefinable as a whole, but seen and definable in each of its infinite expressions explains this passage and establishes between God and man the inseparableness and God-likeness that Jesus claimed. His meaning then, when he says that "he that hath seen me hath seen the Father" is that he who perceives the divine idea, perceives also the Mind or Principle back of it. Mind and its idea is conceivably one, and it is conceivable that Mind is reflected or manifested in its idea, and idea has its identity in Mind as Jesus means when he says, "... I am in the Father, and the Father in me."

The understanding of God as Mind, as the one supreme controlling power, and of man and the universe as the perfect expression of this Mind, forever held in its spiritual grasp, is the teaching of Christian Science. Mind without thought, and thought without Mind is inconceivable, hence the unity of God and man becomes understandable and wonderfully availing.

In Science and Health (p. 361) Mrs. Eddy writes: "I and my Father are one, that is, one in quality, not in quantity. As a drop of water is one with the ocean, a ray of light one with the sun, even so God and man, Father and son, are one in being."

This unity of God and the universe is seen in many ways, and realize this when we stop to analyze it, realize that all good and beauty is the expression of some underlying power,

unseen except in its infinite expressions. The beauty of the flowers, the song of the birds brings to one an indefinable joy which he fain would understand.

Browning revealed this thought when he held the flower in his hand, and acknowledged that if he could understand the mystery of its tiny life, he should understand the great Life back of it.

To see Mind reflected in every perfect expression is to see the Father, and to reach in some measure that paramount love which Christ demanded as the fulfillment of his teachings. God becomes vital, sentient, expressed, instead of visionary, vague and incomprehensible. He is on every hand, and now. All phenomena is His thought, as perfect as the Mind expressing it. Jesus realized this, realized that only love and wisdom and good were existent in reality, and denied the truth of there being any other quality to life than that which is God-like. On this base he destroyed sin, sickness and death, and directed his followers to go and do likewise. He believed in the providence of God, and demonstrated that providence. He commanded the waves of every turbulent belief, and brought peace and harmony. His understanding of spiritual law was his maker, his discernment of one control and one quality to that control. He repudiated the idea that a good fountain could send forth both sweet and bitter waters. He unified himself with good always, with love and health and life. Discord, disease and death were in the world, he admitted, but he encouraged men to understand that "greater is he that is in you, than he that is in the world," that is, that the understanding of the all-presence of perfect Mind, could always destroy the seeming presence of imperfect thought, for the two could never be correlated.

In "Unity of God" (p. 13) Mrs. Eddy writes, "To attempt the calculation of His mighty ways, from the evidence before the material senses, is fatuous. It is like commencing with the minus sign, to learn the principle of positive mathematics."

The understanding that life is positive, definite, scientific, adjustable always to the base of a great protective spiritual law, gives one courage to unify himself with that law, that like the Christ he may discern his oneness with his Father.

Lanier's Idea of Flute

Sidney Lanier was enough of a musician to hold his place among the flute players in performances of symphonic music current in his day. He was a musical enthusiast and the subject commanded more or less of his original thought. Years ago he expressed the opinion that music, above literature, painting and sculpture, was the art best adapted to express the development of thought and feeling.

Lanier, with his particular fondness for flute tone and intimacy with that instrument, prophesied that within a few years composers would enlarge the flute section in the performance of works when they realized what a beautifully ethereal color of tone could be had from a group of 20 or 30 flutes; and further, that we should soon begin to see women players using the wood-wind instruments, as they had already demonstrated their equal capacity in interpretation and performance of music, and in this particular branch of execution their greater sensitiveness and delicacy of lips should make them excel men players of the flute in particular.—Bellman.

Be Patient

Be thou not impatient—God is not.
Be thou not impatient with thy lot.
Or whether cloud or whether sunny fair,
Or whether pleasant be thy path of care,
'Tis not for you to murmur or complain—
He has a purpose in each drop of rain,
Each blade of grass, each pearl of dew
that falls.
Each rippling stream, each singing bird
that calls
Across the meadow—all in time will be
Borne from immeasurable service free,
And, therefore, toiling through the live-
long day,
Trust, and be patient as you climb the
way. —Baltimore Sun.

We are for the most part more lenient when we go abroad among men than when we stay in our chambers. . . . Society is commonly too cheap.—Thoreau.

"You uphold and defend the split infinitive, do you, doctor?"
"Most emphatically, sir."
"Then why do you never use it yourself?"—Chicago Tribune.

Re-Emphasis of Religion

Religion may slip into the background of a nation's life, but it can never stay there long. Something happens out in the field of the world's life, subordinating superficial interests, compelling the revision of personal standards, necessitating serious thought concerning the meaning and purpose of existence. Or apart from the occurrence of the tragic and the exceptional, life in its ordinary course forces into the foreground the permanent concerns. The soul throws aside its trappings. It refuses to be stifled by creature comforts. It searches for something fundamental, eternal, satisfying. It thirsts for God, yea, even the living God.

At this moment the mood of this nation is predisposed to religion.—Congregationalist.

Duty to Share

Those civilizations that we men of the twentieth century call ancient were, in reality, in their flourishing days, civilizations new and young, with but few centuries of history behind them, like that in America now. For this reason, though in smaller measure, we find in them many phenomena that today are specialties of American society, phenomena to be sought in vain in European civilization. The latter has more right to call itself an ancient civilization than had the Greek and the Roman.

One of the social phenomena most characteristic of North America, which is not to be found in Europe, is the conspicuous gifts of the rich to the public. There weighs upon wealthy families today in America the feeling that it is almost a social duty to spend a part of their substance for the public benefit. They must further instruction and culture, provide for charities, aid the needy classes and help public authorities with money in the fulfillment of their functions.—Guglielmo Ferrero.

Working at College

Miss Alice Walmesley of Wellesley, class of 1906, who worked her way through college, declares that \$900 will enable a girl to take a college course under fairly comfortable conditions.

Miss Walmesley thinks that girls receiving help from the college may spend less than \$900. Such girls as a rule live in one of the two dormitories, where in return for one hour's housework a day they receive room, board and tuition for \$300 a year instead of \$450. These girls have during the last few years formed about 10 per cent of the student body and have supplied 28 per cent of the winners of the honor scholarships. In one year, 1905, three of the four girls who received the highest elective offices were from this working their way class.—New York Sun.

Cimarron is the latest town to contract the slogan habit. The one chosen is: "Simmer on, Cimarron."—Kansas City Star.

For Thoughts

Thoughts! what are they?
They are my constant friends,
Who, when harsh fate its dull brow bends,
Unclench me with a smiling ray
And in the depths of midnight force a day. —Thomas Flatman (1659).

To give awkwardly is churlishness. The most difficult part is to give; then why not add a smile?—La Bruyere.

OBEDIENCE AND RESPECT WON

A MOTHER was asked not long ago what was her first step in the training of each child. Her answer was illuminating: "My first step was to teach my child that there are very definite limits to his privileges, and that to exceed them will be fatal to his happiness. That arrested his attention at once, and commanded respect for me."

"I always explained to him why I asked him to do anything. If I refused I gave a reason—always. I never allowed the slightest request of mine to go disregarded. I never ordered: I never commanded: I always asked, requested; and always got the same result, of course. The first noticeable result was that, as little as he was, my child always looked at me when I spoke to him. That may seem like a small matter, but it is not. It is the beginning of a respect for mother that is so desirable and so very rare today. It is also the greatest aid in securing obedience."

"To address one's instruction to the back of a child's head is an injustice to the child. One cannot be sure whether he understands or not. If he does not, to punish is unjust. If he does, to fail to punish amounts to a lesson in disobedience and disrespect. I always spoke his name in a distinct and positive way: I never raised my voice. I put firmness in it. I was always fair: listened to his little side of a matter, or, before he

could explain, tried to project myself into his point of view.

"He knew I was fair, and so he was never afraid of me. I never expected him to remember from one day to the next: I was content with the lesson of the moment that he must heed and obey. The next day the same instruction was repeated, and after a few repetitions that particular point sank in. So with each point. That was my first step with each child, the girls as well as the boys; and in the case of all six I do not believe I could count 100 cases of disobedience. And in every other case that this plan has been tried it has succeeded." Ladies Home Journal.

Caught This Time

"What is the difference between the stain remaining after a bottle of ink has been upset on a small rug before the grate, and an automobile of the model of 1901?"

"One is fast color and the other won't run," languidly says one.
But the other man says: "No, no. You see, even you professional men are not always able to solve these humorous problems. The true answer is that one is a mark on the druggist and the other is a drug on the market."—Life.

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear."

EDITORIAL

Boston, Mass., Monday, June 17, 1912

Confidence

MANY a battle is already won before there is the clash of conflict, because of the certainty and confidence of those who are thereby predestined to win. Those defeated were sour and discontented and disunited and began to be losers of the fight long before the dawn of the day of battle. Sometimes the basis of a confidence has been the prestige and wisdom of a commander, but stronger than such a merely personal, and therefore temporary, basis has been the sense of a righteous cause. When it is clearly a call of truth, men respond with wholeheartedness.

Though love repine and reason chafe,
There comes the voice without reply:
'Tis man's perdition to be safe,
When for the truth he ought to die.

Going thus into conflict, scorning mere physical security, but glowing with confidence that truth must be established, be it by life or by laying life down for others, many a man has found life's greatness. The coward, shrinking from his imagined fears, and enlisting on the side of wrong because it seems the stronger and promises him safety, has lost life itself, where the man of courage has found both life and honor.

The significance of battle is changing somewhat, but the call for men to have confidence in righteousness sounds clearer than any bugle note. Men are being enlisted now for a warfare against evil. They are not commanded to unroof the peasant's cottage and blight his fields and leave desolate the once smiling land. They are called, rather, to build better houses for the poor, to educate them into better thinking and save their lives from the selfishness and brutality which would make miserable all their years. Men of courage are needed, since history somewhat justifies the poet who speaks of "truth forever on the scaffold, wrong forever on the throne."

The man devoted to a good cause must purge his mind of fear. What if there be walls and battlements and defenses age-lasting behind which wrong is entrenched? These things are the sign of fear on the part of those shrinking behind the defenses, and this should encourage those who wish to overcome evil by revealing how much the oncoming of reform is dreaded, since only that considered powerful would be feared.

Confidence in the good and in the conquering power of right lifts a man out of personal fears for his own safety and brings him into a new realm where he finds fellowship with nobility and generosity and becomes himself ennobled. The questionings of dread no longer hum in his ears; his mind is no longer divided with debate as to consequences; the voice of threats and hostile curses disturbs him not, because he hears the clear tone of confidence sounding through and above all noise and clamor and evil speaking, even as the thrilling song of a bird soars above a city's clamor and piercing through its noises reaches with its comfort the listening ear. What is such confidence but obedience to "the power not ourselves that makes for righteousness"?

Proper Housing of National Records

For a period of more than thirty-three years the question of preserving the United States national archives has been agitated in Congress and outside Congress. The nearest approach to the erection of a building suitable for the storing of the nation's valuable documents was the authorization by the congressional legislators in 1903 for the purchase of a site. Since that time the government has found other uses for the plot of ground in Washington and it is doubted whether the space remaining would permit of a structure large enough for a national archives building such as would be required not only for present use but in time to come. American visitors to Vienna are often directed to inspect the imperial archives of the Austrian capital, said to be the finest structure for its purpose in the world. London, Paris, The Hague, Venice, Florence, point with national pride to buildings which preserve adequately papers that tell the history of the countries concerned. It is not difficult to imagine what would have been the plight of leading historians were it not that they can at all times turn to these national institutions when in search of data. The thoroughness of historical writing must depend very much on the ease with which facts can be obtained.

Statistics show that the American government pays an annual rental of \$40,000 for the storage of its archives in Washington. Naturally, the records are scattered, more than twenty departments having to be looked after. Tons of material are put where it is well nigh impossible to get at it. The one noteworthy exception, of course, is the library of Congress, but this institution has its own function and cannot be made a repository for records that belong elsewhere. A new building to cost no more than \$1,000,000, it is claimed, would solve the problem of crowding and inaccessibility. Apart from the inconvenience caused by lack of proper storing facilities and the wear and tear on fragile papers without sufficient space to be handled with care, there is the added fact that the national documents are often not sufficiently protected against fire. A department which is said to need especial care in the housing of its papers is the geological survey. Perhaps not as rich in historical data as are other departments, although here are found the original surveys extending back to the time of Lewis and Clark, still the commercial value of maps, unpublished manuscripts, unfinished drawings, indexes and so forth, is placed by Director George Otis Smith at more than \$2,500,000.

The American Historical Association deserves much credit for its labors in the direction of impressing Congress with the necessity of a national archives building worthy the name. It is somewhat disconcerting to be informed that the United States is the only country in the world which does not properly house its archives or provide trained archivists to look after them. While history is being made so rapidly in the western world, it seems surely worth while to preserve the documents that are the silent witness of the events that mark the nation's progress.

THE one hundred and thirty-seventh anniversary of the battle of Bunker hill will not be celebrated by Bostonians this year with as much zest as hitherto. Newspapers are to be issued and banks and business enterprises are to carry on customary processes. Closing of the public schools and the flying of the flag on all city and some private buildings will indicate in formal ways that an anniversary has returned that once meant a good deal to Bostonians and that inspired some of the classics of early American eloquence; nevertheless the day will not see an old-fashioned celebration.

The process of change in attitude began when the population of Charlestown began to alter and when descendants of men who fought in the revolution ceased to reside where they could extend the old-time hospitality. Unintentionally but nevertheless effectively a certain primacy of patriotic interest in the seventeenth of June was challenged when Evacuation day (March 17) and Dorchester day (June 8) gained some recognition as holidays of merely district significance. Last, but not least, since the feeling long cherished against Great Britain has vanished, it is now impossible to create for a local holiday, commemorating British defeat, anything like the early intensity of interest.

As with individuals and races, so with their memorial days. They wax and wane in vital grasp on popular affection according as they represent primary and secondary, fundamental or transient phases of life. Holidays that represented originally a desire to commemorate an impulse that was spiritual and altruistic, often live on after the ideal has passed and has been reborn in some other revolutionary and epoch-marking conflict. Such holidays then are kept for reasons that are physical, social and recreational. In the storm and stress period of national life through which the United States now is passing, changes of attitude toward its religious and patriotic holidays are going on that may well provoke thoughtful consideration by citizens. Holidays like persons may become commercialized. They may suffer undeserved neglect.

Other Men's Clothes

WE HAVE not included women's clothes in our title because since the vast strides made in the equal suffrage movement ladies have lost all interest in their adornment and the mode of yester year contents them. But with men it is quite different; their socks are on their minds and their hearts are burdened with trousers, boots take their sleep away and hatbands keep them thinking; their every movement is complicated with ties and shirts prey upon them. And, if we are not mistaken, the more expressive vegetation of the summer with its riot of colors only encourages them in this small matter of clothes. With all this care, however, they are not quite happy; the most gorgeous and self approved finds a crumpled rose leaf on his collar. The reason is not far to seek, namely, that other men's clothes always seem to look better than our own. A man may have spent thousands on a pair of boots, they may be the Portland vase in boots and he may have put them on with solemn face and hushed breath. But he goes to take his walks abroad, and lo, after the first hundred yards or so he sees his friend Orlando and the sun sinks behind the shamed horizon. Orlando's boots evidently look a great deal better than his; he feels that he now has something on his feet that is a combination of carpet slippers and sandals, he does not feel happy any more, and were it not for the conventions he would like to remove those boots and utterly destroy them. It is the same with coats; a man finds a tailor that may discover for him his waist and give him a coat in which he sets out with pardonable pride to show his happy slimmness. But around the corner comes a stranger; he, too, has a waist; his coat, too, is molded to his manly form, and what is more, looks much less uncomfortable than that of our unfortunate friend. That settles it; he has a better coat and he paid less for it, happy unknown.

Have you never noticed that when you are wearing a tie spotted with orange tawny upon a chocolate and purple ground, in which you are convinced that you present an appearance at once refined and pleasing, you invariably see some one that your fancy tells you looks braver still in one of canary barred on spinach green shot with silver? Do not the other man's hats always fit better than one's own? But as Dennis the Archer of Burgundy said, "Courage! Le diable est mort!" because the solution of the whole affair lies in a little adjustment. If Smith envies Jones and he Smith, there can be no doubt that neither has much to complain of and to be perfectly happy has but to retrace his steps and be thankful for what he has and not ungrateful for what the other man has. We fancy that this method, that we freely offer to our readers, may be followed in more fields than those that the bootmaker and tailor dominate.

BRITISH public opinion and official action relative to supplementary equipment of ocean-going craft no doubt will take effective form following the Titanic inquiry now under way. It may be more conservative than American procedure, if for no other reason than because of the vastly larger fleets to be affected by any parliamentary or Board of Trade decrees. But the new American regulations will have an effect upon British vessels entering ports of the United States; for hereafter all ocean steamers so navigating must be equipped with lifeboats sufficient in number to carry simultaneously all passengers and all members of the crew. Coastwise, lake, bay and sound steamers must do likewise except for the summer season when travel is comparatively safe; but even during this period ampler provision must be made than has been made in the past.

The United States government is doing for its own fleet what it is compelling foreign and domestic ship owners to do. Congress and the President have agreed upon appropriations enabling immediate adequate equipment of the army transports with lifeboats and rafts. Congress also has given the requisite authority for naming and paying expert commissioners to represent the United States at the coming international maritime conference. To Secretary Nagel, to the President and to Congress the traveling public owes gratitude that with celerity and thoroughness these important steps have been taken. No plaints of vested interests, no regard for red tape, have stood in the way of action. The lesson was too impressive to be ignored.

The 17th of June

It is hardly necessary to put forward the contention that the vice-presidency of the United States is a post of high honor and distinction, for this is nowhere seriously disputed, and yet among men in public life there is a feeling or an affection that, if trusted, would lead to a contrary belief. The man of prominence who consents to accept the office is supposed in some quarters to be abandoning opportunities of greater preferment. He is said to be making a sacrifice. He is often pitied and oftener ridiculed for permitting himself to be "laid on the shelf." He is spoken of as a "dummy." He is regarded as one who has lost his place in the world of affairs. All this is nonsensical. It may be true that the office of Vice-President is often dwarfed by the office of President if the viewpoint be entirely political. Admittedly, the presidency officially overshadows the vice-presidency, as it does every other office within the gift of the American people, but, standing upon its own base, the vice-presidency is no empty honor and no sinecure. It is something to be presiding officer of the United States Senate; the history of the country, moreover, has demonstrated it to be something of great importance to be next in line to the presidency.

While it is true that there are at present five living Vice-Presidents and that not one person in a thousand could name them all offhand, it is also true that one of the two most conspicuous figures in the public life of the republic today reached the White House through the vice-presidency. While it is also true that a number of politicians of the statesman class have fought in the past to escape nomination to the vice-presidency, believing that it would interfere with the satisfaction of a higher ambition, it is also true that the vice-presidency has proved a stepping stone to the presidency for some who could not have reached it in any other way.

The truth of the matter is, the office of Vice-President has proved itself time and again to be of so great importance that the light treatment to which it is subjected, even at this late day, must seem to the judicious foreign observer to savor of the sheerest folly. Common prudence would dictate that the same care be taken in the selection of a vice-presidential candidate by each of the two great parties that is taken in naming a man for the presidency, since of the twenty-seven Presidents of the United States five men reached the highest office by succession rather than by election. This is true, notwithstanding that one of them was later elected regularly to the office. A public man may rightfully aspire beyond the vice-presidency, but the man who performs the duties and lives up to the dignity of the vice-presidency is filling a part next to the highest within the reach of the American citizen, and that is doing very well indeed.

THE value of the Colorado river to the Imperial valley, California is seen in the fruitfulness of that region. People of that section appear to believe, however, that water is better as a servant than as a master, for they now ask Congress to appropriate enough money to control the river in case it should at any time refuse to keep within its boundaries.

WHEN the Swiss exhibits are passed in review at the Panama-Pacific exposition at San Francisco, a good many people will stop and reflect that the republic in which the displays were obtained is the oldest in Europe.

THE issue implied by this title has attained to the rank of importance of being discussed by the American Booksellers convention. What seem to be the conceded facts, both as to the American and European fields? Publication has got out of hand. Overproduction is causing a glut of the market. Naturally the inclination is to reduce manufacture, so that supply and demand can again approximate. But who shall begin the process? Not authors, who desire publicity and to a greater extent than formerly are willing to pay any costs involved in the process of getting it. Not publishers, with memories of rejected manuscripts obtained by rivals developing into "best sellers," and loyal to the tradition of taking all of a prolific author's output once he becomes popular, for now it has come to pass that "any hesitation of the publisher over the most indifferent manuscript means the end of relationship" so increasingly fickle and self-regarding have authors become.

Where then is the reform to begin? With the booksellers. So argued the publishers' representative at this meeting. It is they who come near the final critic—the public; they who face the physical problem involved in carrying the increased stock; they who have the "left-overs" to dispose of; and they who can furnish to publishers positive information as to the undesirability and unsalable quality of books.

A bookseller whose stock in trade is of high quality and enduring attractive power makes a larger profit in the end than if he tries to be absolutely and completely contemporaneous, loading his counters and shelves with what is popular but ephemeral; and the best men of the trade see this. Nor is it otherwise, in the long run, with publishers. If any of them, stimulated by the environment and atmosphere of the hour, have run after strange gods of late, and been thinking of quantity rather than quality, it is time to repent and return to safer and soberer ways. A mood of reaction is on in the reading world. The very plethora of literature is creating an aversion for it. The itch for publicity of egoistic opinion is causing spectacles of vulgarity that are driving persons with a sense of proportion and an instinct of self-respect into repression and privacy. Not to have written a book is now a mark of almost more distinction than to have written one. Pure democracy in literature has brought forth license instead of liberty, and finer thinkers are turning again to the principle of authority in letters as in government. "Leave to print," to be sure, but what?

THOMAS A. EDISON says that he does not at present give away millions for educational purposes. At the same time, his inventiveness has enabled others to make so much money that some have been able to make donations running into large figures.

APPROACH of the Fourth of July is a reminder that here is an event which permits all parties, and all factions within the parties, to acknowledge a patriotism that is for all, irrespective of politics.

APPARENTLY the United States continues to realize the significance of the star spangled banner.

Belittling the Vice-Presidency

Fewer and Better Books

Lifeboats for All